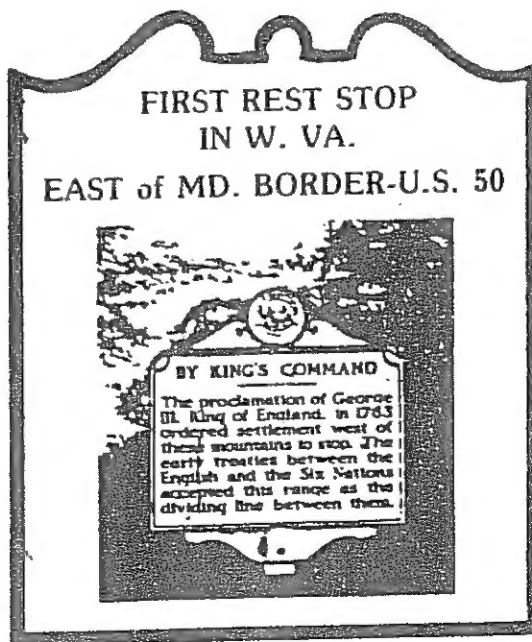


WEST VIRGINIA



HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL
SUMMER
VOLUME VII ISSUE 4

Hacker's Creek,
Lewis, Harrison, Upshur & Adjoining Counties



HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS
Organized 1982

MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Hacker's Creek area . . . Hacker's Creek is defined as that area included in the watershed drained by said stream." (Includes Lewis Harrison, Upshur, and adjoining counties of West Virginia.)

We now have over 350 members.

If interested in becoming a member of H. C. P. D., photocopy this page and return completed form shown here. Use reverse side for listing West Virginia families you seek.

Membership dues begin Oct. 1 and are effective through Sept. of the following year.

\$20.00 for a single or family membership

(entitled to one copy of each quarterly —
HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

I/We hereby apply for membership in The Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants.

Make checks payable to: Hacker's Creek Pioneers Descendants

Mail to: Raydine Teicheira

Box 37

Jane Lew, WV 26378

Miss

Mrs.

Mr.

Surname

Given

Middle

Spouse

Address

Street

City

State

Zip Code

Telephone

(area code) number

I am descended or interested in what families.

() Membership, \$20.00 per fiscal year. (One copy of publications)

() New Member () Renewal

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS

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ANNUAL GATHERING

Come join us and learn about your pioneer ancestors.

Bring your genealogical material, pictures, and mementos and spend a glorious summer weekend with your cousins.

ASST. EDITOR

Robert B. Smith

HISTORIAN

NEW MEMBERS

Barbara McCarty

REPOSITORY CHAIRMAN

Edward Allman

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Alberta Dennison

LIBRARY CHAIRPERSON

Erha Curtis

WEST VIRGINIA



HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

SUMMER

VOLUME VII ISSUE 4

Hacker's Creek,
Lewis, Harrison, Upshur & Adjoining Counties



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September 1989

Dear Members:

Every year I think our gathering can't get any better - but somehow it always does. 1989 was no exception. The fire department was large enough for our needs, the food was great, the library was well organized, family and friends were out in record numbers, the mini-seminars were most informative, the tours were enjoyable (and far safer than in previous years), . . . and. . . and. . . and my only regret - I didn't have enough of me to go around. And I'm sure many others felt the same way. There was always something interesting going on - and I would have loved to spend much more time just talking with each and every one who attended. Oh well, I'll try again next year!

Chuck, Joyce Chambers and I arrived at the "Teicheira Motel", Straley Addition, Jane Lew, late on Tuesday evening. (By the way, folks, Joyce and I are fourth cousins once removed - not mother and daughter - and, fortunately for both of us, great friends.) After some delightful conversation and one of Joe's "toddies", we were off to bed. Joyce especially liked the comforts of Raydine's Grandpa's Room - the antique bed, the quilt made by Ray's mother, and the family mementos in the shadow box on the wall.

On Wednesday morning, after a "help yourself breakfast", we three took off for a day of digging and sightseeing in and around Lewis County. First stop, the 76 Truck Stop and Wilderness Inn Restaurant to pick up pepperoni rolls and pop and fill the gas tank. First person we ran into - Bill Marsh from Rayne, LA. We joined him for coffee, told him our plans and asked him to join us. He did. What a ramble we had! Stonewall Jackson Dam, a visit with Nellie Shaffer West at Vandalia (what fun Joyce had getting info on the West family and I had comparing memories of people and places we both knew), Vandalia Cemetery (my g. grandmother, some of Bill's Marsh grandparents and some of Joyce's cousins are buried there) where Chuck and Bill found a couple of hidden tombstones along the fence row, Orlando and the cemetery on top of the hill above it (Bill's grandparents buried here - many other HC descendants too) and, finally, Bull Town. When we told the gals in the museum where we were from and our reasons for being in the area, the first comment was, "Oh, you folks came over here and killed our Indians." The statement was followed by a chuckle - and some heavy conversation. We wandered through the area with super-active imaginations. In my mind's eye, I saw Indians, Civil War soldiers (both sides), and life in the 1800's and early 1900's. By now, we were running low on time. After a quick stop at Falls Mills, we returned to Jane Lew, dropped Bill at the motel, had a quick bite and returned to Raydine's to dress for our night at the theater.

Joined now by Raydine, Joe and Anna Grace Dehaven, we piled into Joyce's van and headed for Morgantown and arrived with plenty of time for greeting and visiting those whom we had not seen since last year. Bill and Susan found time to spend a few minutes with all of us before the performance. "Harvey" was great! At the final curtain, Bill took a moment to welcome all his "cousins". Then, it was back to the van - and Jane Lew.

First item on Thursday's busy agenda - changing of the sheets in the "Teicheira Motel". Our bed went to Raymond Wolfe and Joyce's to

prez Maurice. Then off to the Wilderness Plantation where we dropped our luggage in our "hospitality room". Next stop -Louis Bennnett Library and where we met Irma Curtis, Bud and Jean Allman and took a gander at the great organizational work done on the library by Irma, Bud, Ray, Maurice and Bob - and got our first peek at Bob Smith's super indexing job on the Lewis County marriage records. Then, Bob and Bill Smith, Anna Grace and Calvin DeHaven, and our great organizer and prez, Maurice Allman. The gals packed the boxes with our library collection and the guys loaded them in the vans and trucks. LOOK OUT, JANE LEW FIRE DEPARTMENT. HERE WE COME!

No sooner had we arrived at the fire house than help began to show - I'm not going to mention names - I'm sure I'd leave out someone and probably hurt some feelings - but, THANKS TO EVERYONE WHO HELPED SET UP. I know Bernadette appreciated the help you gave with the food too.

We spent the afternoon getting organized, sorting letters for the sign, taking pictures, copying and assembling materials for seminars, etc., etc., etc. Eventually, things took shape and we were ready. There was time to get settled in our room at the motel and a quick shower before meeting everyone at the restuarant for supper.

We had 30 for supper that first evening - what fun to greet Rocky and Patty, Tressie, the DeHavens, meet the Phil Bushes from Toledo, the McCartys, Dennis Rodgers, Ed Schoolcraft, and . . . dear me, I didn't keep a list. After supper, many of us gathered in the hospitality room - and found most of our "gang" who were staying at the motel. We closed shop about 11 and fell into bed - tired, but excited. The weekend was fantastic already - and it had only just begun.

How wonderful it was to be greeted when we got to the firehouse Friday morning with fresly brewed coffee, juice, rolls and doughnuts! Then off to "heaven" we went - That's what it is, you know. West Virginia is "Almost Heaven". Genealogy with and about West Virginians is "Heaven".

I'm not going to go into the details of that busy, busy day. Suffice it to say that it was filled with tours, classes and seminars and lots and lots of fellowship and sharing. 135 persons had registered by the time we gathered for the evening program. Speakers were Noel Tenney and Dr. Carl Tideman.

Saturday's agenda included the business meetings, more tours and classes and more sharing. Interspresed throughout the whole weekend was the "West Virginia Home Cooking" of Bernadette Law and her assistant, Ann Alderman.

Saturday night's program got off to a nice start with some thought provoking words from Congressman Bob Wise. We heard from "Beulah Land Express" and then had some group singing. We adjourned about nine o'clock.

Each evening we gathered in the Hospitality Room and went over the day's events and shared thoughts and ideas - yes, folks, a continuation of the days' events - but, a little more relaxed, if that's possible.

Raydine has told you about our Sunday service.

All in all, the weekend was another memorable occasion. If you didn't attend, we missed you. If you did, how happy we were to see you. Personally, I found the time too short to research all I wanted to research, to say all I wanted to say, to share all I wanted to share. I LOOK FORWARD TO 1990 - and the next visit with each and every one of you. REMEMBER, IT'S NOT TOO SOON TO BEGIN MAKING PLANE TO ATTEND. We'll let you know, next Journal, the dates and times.

NOTES FROM THE HCPD PRESIDENT:

DYNAMIC: (the dictionary says this means active, full of energy)
This word may help describe the 1989 Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants and their Annual Gathering at Jane Lew in August 11, 12, and 13. They said lets move our meeting place from Jackson's Mill to the Jane Lew Fire Station. We did. They said lets have lots of activity for the members to choose from - such as lots of speakers (7) lots of tours (6); lots of vans (3) lots of seminars (2); lots to eat (3 times a day). We did.

Lets move the necessary books, manuals and (stuff) from our HCPD Library at Weston to Jane Lew for the Gathering then return the items to Weston. Lets have a big turn out of members and spouses. We did.

THANKS: We give a big thank you to all the members and spouses who came and helped make the annual meeting a success.

HCPD JOURNAL: This Journal is unique. It is our heart beat. It is our connection with each other and the knowledge of our HCPD members concerning genealogy and local historic events and places. It is a revelation. It is a Journal in demand. It has helped put Hackers Creek on the map. Kindly give Joy your thoughts about the Journal. And don't forget to keep Bob, Raydine, Irma and Ed in mind as they "finalize" it ready to mail. (numbering pages, taking it to the printer, preparing labels, applying labels, and taking the Journals (some 300 of them) to the Post Office, after they sort the zip codes)

HCPD MAPS: What child, grandchild, niece, or nephew would not like to hear from you concerning the early settlers and their hardy lives as they battled the severe weather elements and Indians? Show your young relatives the HCPD maps where Indian massacres happened on Hackers Creek. Then plan to bring the youngsters to the Annual Gathering and show them the historic places and where the events happened. These youth may become our future HCPD members. Place the order for your maps today.

YESTERYEARS: Not often will you see Volume II published before Volume I. There is a good reason for this. Ask Bob Smith, Assistant Editor. In the meantime the printing of these local historic happenings are ready for your research and enjoyment. Order your copy now!

HCPD LIBRARY: It's open! Raydine Teicheira and Irma Curtis are there to help you on Tuesday 10 till 3 and Saturday 10 to 2. A ribbon cutting ceremony is being planned with local officials participating. More local volunteers are needed!

MORE

NOTES FROM THE HCPD PRESIDENT: page 2

MEDICAL INCINERATOR: on Hacker's Creek? On the Swisher-Law Farm near the Fairview Church and Friendship Cemetery? Maybe and maybe not. Did the phones of local HCPD members ring? You bet. Local land owners of Hackers Creek and concerned citizens met with Legislators and business men. Channel 5 and 12 gave coverage including the "Welcome to historic Hacker's Creek area" sign. Raydine said the sign filled the entire TV screen. Our Governor has asked the firm to withdraw it's application.

EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITIES: Following our appeal for some volunteers to assist in assessing some land areas, buildings, large and small, I arranged for a free van on September 21, 1989. We did more than a windshield survey. In addition to reviewing the advantages and disadvantages of our present HCPD Library site, we toured the two small buildings at the rear of our present location, considered a one room brick school house built in 1882 for black children, toured the Weston Hospital building, which is the largest cut stone building in the nation, walked over the surface mined land area on Life's Run.

On September 13, 1989, some HCPD members along with a contractor conducted a three hour preliminary survey of the school house mentioned above. It is located on Center Avenue, Weston, and used by the Lewis County Board of Education, presently, but probably can be made available to HCPD for its Library, museum, and committee meeting room. More about this later when we receive some data from the Superintendent and the West Virginia Department of Culture and History, Charleston.

RESEARCH: Nancy J. Scardina, HCPD member, has done researching in the Court House records concerning the land area on Life's Run. More about this item later.

Maurice L. Allman, Pres.

Note ref. Dues:

The new year starts on October 1, 1989, so dues are now payable for 1989-1990 Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants.

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK ____

Dear Cousins,

I'm still trying to catch up with the paper fallout from the Gathering. So many people have sent us materials for the library that I haven't had an opportunity to make a complete list - we're still sorting and cataloging. Next issue I'll try to have names to cite in a formal "thank you". We must mention a few people whose material we have been working on - thank you, Ed Schoolcraft, Bill Marsh, Raymond Wolfe and Jan Cosgrove. In particular we must mention Tom Scott who gave us not only his store of genealogy notebooks but a set of shelves, file cabinets, office supplies, and best of all, an electric typewriter! Thanks again, all you good people!

For those of you who couldn't join us we'll just tell you that this was our largest meeting ever, one hundred fifty-five people from twenty states. I'm sure Joy has mentioned the pleasant surroundings and the excellent food in her letter, so I'll echo her laudatory remarks. The "West Virginia" meal of ham and beans, cabbage, corn bread and applesauce brought many back to the buffet line two or three times!

Seminars and mini-tours seemed to appeal to most people and were well attended. There was still plenty of time for research. One person who was new at our Gathering noted with amazement - "but they're talking, not working!" That's true - comraderie is a big part of our meetings. When the Hacker clan from Illinois appeared after a year's absence happy tears were shed. Of course, the bucket of cookies they brought didn't hurt either. However, what our new member didn't realize was that the conversations usually yield sources for research, names and addresses of people to contact, and most of all home with renewed enthusiasm.

We missed some of our old friends - the Egans, Nicholsons, Lines, Townsends, Simmons, Lena Byers, Ann Walker, DeBrulars, Glenn Hughes and many others who couldn't make it.

We've lost some of our friends this year and we will miss them. Steve Strothers died in March and we send our heartfelt thoughts to Ruth. Worthy Straley, a charter member and dedicated genealogist, also died last spring and we extend our sympathies to Myrtle.

The library is perking along. Irma Curtis, our head honcho, decided to open on Tuesdays even though we don't have a catalog file. We've sent out a call for volunteers to help and plan to be open on Saturdays from 10 to 2 beginning in October. If we get a good response volunteers will be scheduled for only one day a month. At present we could use three people to help sort and catalog. We will soon be sending the handwritten cards to members who have offered to type them. Don't forget, if you're coming to WV from afar contact Irma or me and we will try to arrange to have the library open on other days if necessary.

Until next time--

Love from

A. J. ...

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING - AUGUST 11, 1989

President Maurice Allman called the meeting to order at 10:45 A.M. Invocation was pronounced by Alma Swisher, followed by salute to the flag led by Dennis Rodgers.

Raydine Teicheira, Secretary-treasurer, read the minutes of 1988 annual meeting. Joy Gilchrist moved for acceptance, Bob Smith seconded, and motion passed.

Financial reports were distributed and explained by the secretary-treasurer. Nancy Scardina moved for acceptance, Bill Smith seconded, and motion passed.

Maurice Allman introduced several people who have contributed considerable time and effort to the organization - Joy Gilchrist, Bob Smith, Ed Allman, Howard Bonnett, Irma Curtis and Alberta Dennison,

No old business was discussed.

Under new business several matters were discussed.

A proposed amendment to the By-laws as had been presented in the last Journal was brought before the membership. Howard Bonnett moved that the amendment be tabled until the executive committee had studied possible ramifications of change of executive structure on continuity of operation of organization. The motion was discussed and returned to committee for further study.

A discussion was held concerning a collection of books presented to the library by Ed Allman. Joy Gilchrist moved that a book list be published in Journal and sealed bids be accepted for said books. Ellie Maroon seconded the motion, and motion passed.

The real estate committee was active last year. The President called for volunteers to assist. (note: Nancy Scardina joined the committee.)

Raydine Teicheira spoke about the library now housed in the Weston Library. She also called for more contributions to the contemplated pictorial history series.

Bob Smith noted that the executive and real estate committees are investigating the old Frontier school building as a possible future site for HCPD occupancy.

Maurice Allman talked about the preliminary work to be done before any long-range planning can be undertaken, - he called it "money, management and marketing."

Church services were announced for 11 A.M at Pleasant Valley Church on Sunday.

At 12:00 Joyce Chambers moved for adjournment, Bob Smith seconded, and the meeting was adjourned.

Raydine Teicheira

Raydine Teicheira
Secretary-Treasurer

STATEMENT OF INCOME

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS

as of October 1, 1988

	Month to Date	%	Year to Date	%	Last Month End	%	Last Year End	%
REVENUES								
MEMBERSHIP DUES	\$5,267.50	41.4%	\$5,267.50	41.4%	\$2,818.00	54.5%	\$2,818.00	54.5%
SALES - JOURNALS	1,167.00	9.2	1,167.00	9.2	562.50	10.9	562.50	10.9
INTEREST INCOME	87.97	0.7	87.97	0.7	208.28	4.0	208.28	4.0
SALES ANCESTOR BOOK I	662.95	5.2	662.95	5.2	732.70	14.2	732.70	14.2
SALES - ANCESTOR BOOK II	1,159.85	9.1	1,159.85	9.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
SALES- MISCELLANEOUS PUB.	155.50	1.2	155.50	1.2	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
DONATIONS - GEN CEMETARY	205.85	1.6	205.85	1.6	615.75	11.9	615.75	11.9
DONATIONS - OLD SMITH&MIT	450.00	3.5	450.00	3.5	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS SALES	531.34	4.2	531.34	4.2	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
SEMINAR FEES	3,021.56	23.8	3,021.56	23.8	232.50	4.5	232.50	4.5
TOTAL REVENUES	\$12,709.52	100.0%	\$12,709.52	100.0%	\$5,169.73	100.0%	\$5,169.73	100.0%
EXPENSES								
PRINTING	\$2,775.42	21.8%	\$2,775.42	21.8%	\$3,975.76	76.9%	\$3,975.76	76.9%
POSTAGE	624.50	4.9	624.50	4.9	278.77	5.4	278.77	5.4
OFFICE SUPPLIES	2,388.42	18.8	2,388.42	18.8	218.75	4.2	218.75	4.2
OTHER SUPPLIES	213.00	1.7	213.00	1.7	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
SEMINAR EXPENSES	4,563.65	35.9	4,563.65	35.9	99.03	1.9	99.03	1.9
CEMETARY MAINT.	390.00	3.1	390.00	3.1	450.00	8.7	450.00	8.7
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	927.85	7.3	927.85	7.3	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$11,882.84	93.5%	\$11,882.84	93.5%	\$5,022.31	97.1%	\$5,022.31	97.1%
NET INCOME	\$826.68	6.5%	\$826.68	6.5%	\$147.42	2.9%	\$147.42	2.9%

Approved Barbara Lister McCarty
Chairman

Audit Committee

Barbara McCarty
 William Henderson
 John Law

Proposed Budget

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants - Oct.1, 1989- Sept.30, 1990

REVENUES:

Membership dues	\$5,000.00
Sales - Hacker's Creek Journals	500.00
Sales - 5-Generation Book I	200.00
Sales - 5-Generation Book II	200.00
Sales - Yesteryears	300.00
Sales - Miscellaneous pubs	150.00
Donations - general cemetery maintenance	150.00
Donations - special cemetery maintenance	600.00
Donations - general	50.00
	<u>\$7,350.00</u>

EXPENSES:

Printing	\$4,000.00
Postage	700.00
Office supplies	400.00
Other supplies	300.00
Seminar expenses	400.00
Cemetery maintenance	500.00
Miscellaneous expenses	200.00
Accounting fees	200.00
Contingency fund	650.00
	<u>\$7,350.00</u>

PLEASANT VALLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

On August thirteenth members of HCPD attended church at Hodgesville in Upshur county. The white church is beautiful and I must admit that it runs a close second to my favorite, Harmony church in Jane Lew. Sitting in those lovely old pews and joining in a simple service seemed to bring God a little closer and gave me shivers when I thought of our ancestors sitting thos very pews so long ago.

HCPD member Izola Marple gave us some information about the church where she is a most active member.

Land for the church was donated by Anthony and Tabitha Strader in a deed dated Dec. 24, 1859. A log cabin was erected and housed the congregation until it was torn down in 1887 when the present church was built. The cost was \$1300.00, and the contractor was Mr. Dayton from Lightburn.

Pleasant Valley was a Methodist Episcopal church. Westfall Chapel, a mile down the road, was a Methodist Protestant church. In 1938 when the 'ranches combined Westfall Chapel was sold and the members transferred to Pleasant Valley. The structure of the church as not been changed except for replacement of the altar floor, a tin roof to replace the old slates, and the addition of Sunday School rooms in 1982. Thank you for allowing us to join you, Pleasant Valley members!

- Raydine Teicheira



MEMORIES OF 1989 GATHERING - JANE LEW FIRE STATION



Bill Hayes meets cousins Jim Mitchell
and grandson from Huntington, WV



Maurice's sisters think Bud's funny,
but Joy isn't so sure! Rebecca Gamble,
Elenore Wiseman, Bud Allman, Joy
Gilchrist



Martha, Eleanor, Ruth, Marie
and Art Hacker.



Our glamour girl, Patty Swisher, and
her bell-ringing other half, Rocky.



June Morris and Jane Carpenter.
Like mom, like daughter - beautiful,
happy and always helpful!



Thelma Walter, Alma and Lewis Swisher.

The Swishers were senior king and queen
of Lost Creek Festival 16 Sep 1989.



Our resident poetess, Anna Grace Dehaven, with Maurice Allman. Watch for Anna's poetry about us in a later issue.



1991: Anna Grace Dehaven
1991: Chambers



It's hard keeping track of all these pubs! Irma Curtis, Alberta Dennison and daughter.



Bud and Jean Allman take a break.

RARE BOOK CLOSED BID AUCTION

H.C.P.D. recently acquired 21 volumes of old valuable books which will be sold to our membership only by sealed bids. Many have felt they would like to make a contribution to H.C.P.D. - this is your opportunity plus you get a good collector's book in the bargain. Bid on as many as you wish - each book will be sold separately - and in case of a tie bid the earliest Postage Date will prevail. COME ON NOW - bid generously to help H.C.P.D. and get yourself some valuable books. Because the Journals are mailed at bulk rate and all do not receive their Journal at the same time, bids should not be postmarked earlier than November 1; the final acceptance date for bids is December 15, 1989 - be sure to sign your bid and give your address. Lucky buyers will be notified by mail no later than December 1.

Bid by the number and name of the book.

#1 - HISTORY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA by Samuel Kercheval. Fourth edition 1925, condition Excellent, 405 pages.

Sold to Lara Ruth Hurst \$101.00

#2 - PIONEER LEADERS OF WESTERN VIRGINIA by O.D. Lambert of W. Va. Wesleyan College, Original edition 1935, condition Very Good, 226 pages. *Sold to Rolley Wilson \$50.00*

#3 - DEEP WOODS by Lura W. McIntire/ Poetry, original edition 1936, condition Good, 62 pages.

#4 - THE BURNING SPRINGS/LITTLE KANAWHA by Howard B. Lee/Oil Industry in W. Va., Second edition 1972, condition Excellent, 145 pages.

#5 - HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE by David S. Muzzey, original edition 1927, condition Very Good, 715 pages.

#6 - WILD FLOWERS OF THE ALLEGHANIES by Joseph E. Harned, Second edition 1936, condition Excellent, 675 pages. Probably the most valuable book offered. Wonderful gift for someone interested in Botany. *Sold to Kim Wriston \$90.00*

#7 - THE SEVEN AGES OF WASHINGTON (A Biography) by Owen Wister, original edition 1926, condition Good, 263 pages.

#8 - WEST VIRGINIA YESTERDAY AND TODAY by Phil Conley, original edition 1931, condition Excellent, 446 pages.

#9 - ARCHIVES AND HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA/First Biennial Report by Virgil A. Lewis, original edition 1906, condition Excellent, 271 pages.

#10 - HISTORY OF LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA by Edward C. Smith, original edition 1920, condition Excellent, 427 pages.

Sold to Fred Linger \$105.00

#11 - CHRONICLES OF BORDER WARFARE by Alexander Scott Withers, Seventh Edition 1920, condition Very Good, 447 pages.

Sold to Donna Barnes \$100.00

- #12 - CHRONICLES - same as above. *Sold to Harris R. Jensen \$50.00*
- #13 - CHRONICLES - same as above, only Sixth Edition 1917, Condition Excellent. *Sold to Kim Wriston \$30.00*
- #14 - THE OLD CHURCH AND OTHER POEMS by Anna L. Price (1850-1921), original edition 1921, condition Very Good. 138 pages.
- #15 - MARION COUNTY IN THE MAKING by J. O. Watson class of Fairmont High School, original edition 1917, condition Very Good, 362 pages. *Sold to Lara Ruth Hunt \$36.00*
- #16 - STORIES AND VERSE OF WEST VIRGINIA by Ella M. Turner, original edition 1925, condition Excellent, 521 pages.
- #17 - ELENERNHASSETT, A ROMANCE by C.F.P., July 1901 Title page missing. Condition Excellent, rebound, 442 pg. *Sold to Rebecca Gamble \$89.00*
- #18 - THE SCOUT OF THE BUCKONGEHANON by John C. McWhorter, original publication 1927, condition Excellent, 273 pages. *Sold to Jack Defner \$52.00*
- #19 - THE SCOUT - Same as above. *Sold to Irene Smith \$25.00*
- #20 - THE SCOUT - Same as above. *Sold to Kim Wriston \$20.00*
- #21 - TRUE STORIES OF OUR PIONEERS by Augustus Lynch Mason, original edition 1904, condition Excellent/leather spine deteriorated, 694 pages. The oldest book we have and a beauty. Book covered in clear plastic to preserve. *Sold to Kim Wriston \$60.00*

OUT OF PRINT BOOKS WANTED FOR H.C.P.D. LIBRARY

We are looking for the following out-of-print books for our library. If you have these - or any other out-of-print books which you feel should be included in our collection, please let us borrow them. We will copy immediately and return to you. Please insure books and require a return receipt when sending books to be copied. Books will be returned to you in the same manner. Send to Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, P.O. Box 37, Jane Lew, W. Va. 26378.

1. Dellass - INDIAN WARS OF NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA
2. McKnight - OUR WESTERN BORDERS
3. Doddrell - MOCCASIN TRACKS AND OTHER IMPRINTS
4. Sawvel - LOGAN THE MINGO
5. Drake - INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

THE LIFE AND TIMES
OF
JOHN THEODORE SCHIEFER
(1830-1864)
LEWIS COUNTY HERO - CIVIL WAR TRAGEDY
by
William Foster Hayes III

Part II

(Continued)

John Theodore Schiefer continued to run the Schiefer Farm until 1852, when he turned over the reins to his 18-year-old brother Billy. The reason for this change was that 21-year-old John Theodore had fallen in love with Amanda Smith, wanted to get married and start his own farm and family.

On 11 May 1852, at the home of Amanda's parents, George Smith (1798-1882) and Elizabeth Bonnett (1809-1893), John Theodore Schiefer and Amanda Smith were married by the Rev. Benjamin Strickley, an itinerant minister of the United Brethren Church. Amanda had the violinist play that new hit melody from Wagner's Lohengrin, "The Wedding March." One of Amanda's prize wedding gifts was a copper tea-pot on a stand (from Baltimore). I own it today. John Theodore gave her a pin in the shape of a bow, which I also have today.

Amanda was exactly 3 years older than her husband, to the day. She was born 30 Jul 1827, in Lewis Co, VA. She was said to have a mind of her own, and the reason she hadn't married before the advanced age of 24 was because "nobody but Theo had ever tamed her." Her paternal grandparents were Mark Smith (b. 24 Oct 1775 in Rockingham Co, VA, d. 24 Jun 1840 in Lewis Co, VA) and his wife Mary (b. ca 1775). Amanda's maternal grandparents were

John Theodore Schiefer

Lewis Bonnett (b. 1762 Hardy Co, VA, d. 1850 Van Buren Co, IA) and Mary Linger (b. ca 1786 Harrison Co, VA, d. after 1858, prob. in VA). Amanda may have been older, but John Theodore, at 6 feet in height, was nearly a foot taller than Amanda. She was the oldest of 8 children, had helped raise the youngest four, and had become an expert seamstress and dressmaker.

Her parents' Family Chart:

George Smith

b. 15 Jul 1798 Pendleton Co, VA

m. (1) ca 1823 ? Flesher
d. ca 1824

(2) 9 Sep 1826 Lewis Co, VA

Elizabeth Bonnett

b. 22 Feb 1809 Harrison Co, VA

d. 11 Mar 1893 Lewis Co, WV

d. 22/23 Aug 1882 Lewis Co, WV

Their children:

1. Amanda Smith

b. 30 Jul 1827 Lewis Co, VA

m. 11 May 1852 Lewis Co, VA

John Theodore Schiefer (see above)

d. 14 Sep 1895 Roanoke, Lewis Co, WV

2. Rheuhana Smith

b. 1829 Lewis Co, VA

3. Hanson H. Smith

b. 2 Oct 1835 Lewis Co, VA

m. 8 Sep 1872 Lewis Co, WV

Mary J. Kittle

4. Harriet K. Smith (Lived Skin Creek District)

b. 2 Oct 1835 Lewis Co, VA

m. 23 Mar 1852 Lewis Co, VA

Elias P. Forinash, son of Jacob Forinash

(1796-1836) and Hannah Peterson (b. 1800)

b. 19 Feb 1827 Lewis Co, VA

d. 1905 Lewis Co, WV

d. 1913 Lewis Co, WV

5. Samuel R. Smith

b. 1838 Lewis Co, VA

m. 13 Dec 1865 Lewis Co, WV

Ellen T. Stalnaker, poss. dau. of Wm. P. and

Eleanor Stalnaker

b. ca 1843

6. Walton H. Smith (one record calls him Weeden Smith)

b. 1840 Lewis Co, VA

John Theodore Schiefer

- 7. Adeline Smith
b. 1843 Lewis Co, VA
- 8. Edwin Lee Smith
b. 25 Sep 1850 Lewis Co, VA
m. 4 Jan 1874 Lewis Co, WV
Cecelia Ann Jackson, dau. of George R. Jackson
(1812-1859) and Cecelia B. McNulty (1810-1878)
b. 10 Feb 1851 Lewis Co, VA

At the wedding reception, John Theodore's young sister Mollie (Mary E. Schiefer, b. 1836) and Dennis D. Whetzel (b. 1831) announced their engagement and asked Rev. Strickley to marry them when he itinerated back to Lewis County in December. This was accomplished as planned on 13 Dec 1852. Dennis spelled his name Whetzel, but most of their family records seem to keep it Wetzel. The wedding of Mollie and Dennis was held on Schoolcraft Run, Stone Coal Creek, at the home of his parents -- Jacob Wetzel (1803-1862) and Eve Smith (b. 1804). Dennis's 6 brothers, 2 sisters and 2 Irish sisters-in-law were in attendance.

Dennis Whetzel's parents' Family Chart:

- Jacob Wetzel, son of George H. Wetzel (1772-1834) and
Rebecca Wendell (1780-1853) (Lived on Smith's
Run) (Lutheran)
- b. 1803 VA
 - m. 3 Oct 1822 Lewis Co, VA (married by Rev. John Mitchell)
Eve Smith, dau. of Jacob Smith
b. 1804 Smith's Run, Harrison Co, VA
 - d. 1862 Stone Coal Creek, Lewis Co, VA

Their children:

- 1. Lewis Smith Wetzel
b. 17 Jul 1824 Lewis Co, VA
m. 11 Sep 1849 Lewis Co, VA
Anastasia Murphy (sis. to Catherine)
b. 1825 Cork, Ireland
d. bur. Burning Springs, Wirt Co, WV
- 2. Joshua Tolbert Wetzel
b. 27 May 1825 Lewis Co, VA
m. 18 Jul 1850 Lewis Co, VA
Catherine Murphy (sis. to Anastasia)
b. ca 1826/7 MD
d. 17 May 1906 Lost Creek, Harrison Co, WV
(bur. Old Brick Church, Lost Creek)

John Theodore Schiefer

3. Robert Wetzel
b. ca 1828 Lewis Co, VA
4. Dennis D. Wetzel (Whetzel)
b. 1831 Lewis Co, VA
m. 13 Dec 1852 Lewis Co, VA
Mary E. Schiefer (Shafer) (see above)
5. Rebecca J. Wetzel (Whetsel)
b. 1835 Lewis Co, VA
m. 18 Jul 1850 Lewis Co, VA
William W. Curtis
6. George Jackson Wetzel
b. 1837 Lewis Co, VA
m. Mary ?
7. Margaret M. Wetzel
b. 1839 Lewis Co, VA
8. Jefferson P. Wetzel
b. 1842 Lewis Co, VA
9. Albert L. Wetzel
b. 1848 Lewis Co, VA

These two 1852 weddings cut the Schiefer homestead down to two: -- mother Elizabeth (age 52) and son William (age 18). And in late '52 or early '53, the Mortal Scythe cut it down to one. John Theodore's mother, Elizabeth Schiefer, passed away at Middle Run, Lewis Co, VA, at approximately 52 years of age.

George and Catherine Hood Schiefer, living in Baltimore, MD, were therefore invited to come farm with them in Lewis Co. This they did, in 1853, bringing their best dairy cattle along with them, to add their already successful dairy business to the farm capacity.

* * *

1845- James Knox Polk (1795-1849) inaugurated 11th Pres. Pres. Polk prepares for annexation of Texas (as a slave state).

Mexico severs diplomatic relations with U. S.

Florida admitted as 27th State (slave).

Polk sends U. S. Army (under Gen. Zachary Taylor) to guard Texas.

Texas admitted as 28th State (slave).

1846- Telegraph lines established: New York City to Washington, New York City to Philadelphia, Philadelphia to Baltimore.

John Theodore Schiefer

- Richard Elias Howe invents sewing machine.
Christy's Minstrels (in blackface) opens at Palmo's
Opera House in New York City.
U. S. declares war on Mexico, starting the Mexican
War.
John Deere constructs plow with steel moldboard.
U. S. annexes New Mexico.
Italian chemist Ascanio Sobrero is first to pre-
pare nitroglycerine.
Iowa admitted as 29th State (free).
1847- Mexican War rages. Most notable U. S. victories:
Buena Vista (Gen. Zachary Taylor)
Vera Cruz (Gen. Winfield Scott)
Chapultepec (Gen. Winfield Scott)
Mexico City (Gen. Winfield Scott)
Mexico City captured, Santa Anna capitulates; end
of hostilities.
Telephone connected between New York City and
Boston.
First U. S. stamps: 5¢ (Franklin), 10¢ (Washington)
1848- Gold discovered at Sutter's Sawmill, CA
U. S./Mexican Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo officially
ends Mexican War. U. S. gets huge amount of
land, incl. what will be Texas, New Mexico,
Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and
Colorado.
Among those who served in Mexican War:
Col. Jefferson Davis
Capt. Robert E. Lee
Capt. George B. McClellan
Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant
Wisconsin admitted as 30th State (free).
Stephen C. Foster's first hit song: "Oh, Susanna!"
Marx and Engels: "Communist Manifesto."
Austria abolishes serfdom.
1849- General Zachary "Old Rough and Ready" Taylor (1784-
1850) inaugurated 12th President.
Walter Hunt invents the safety pin.
Dickens: David Copperfield.
Gas-light installed in the White House.
1850- Compromise of 1850: A series of acts proposed by
Henry Clay in which Congress hopes to settle
the strife between opponents of slavery in the
North and the slave owners of the South. Helps
delay the Civil War approximately 10 years.
The main problem was whether the territory the
U. S. received as a result of the Mexican War
should have slavery or not. Texas gives up
New Mexico to keep slavery, District of Columbia
abolishes slavery, New Mexico and Utah terri-

John Theodore Schiefer

tories organized and the question of slavery is left for each to settle for itself.

Mathew Brady's first photographic success: Gallery of Illustrious Americans.

Wagner: Lohengrin.

Allan Pinkerton appointed Chicago's first Police Detective.

President Zachary Taylor dies of typhus.

Millard Fillmore (1800-1874) inaugurated 13th Pres.

California admitted as 31st State (free).

Fugitive Slave Act: Provides for the return of runaway slaves who escape from one state to another, imposing heavy penalties upon persons who aid a slave's escape or interfere with his recovery.

1851- United States' 75th Birthday.

Isaac Merritt Singer greatly improves Howe's sewing machine.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, reacting to the Fugitive Slave Act, writes Uncle Tom's Cabin. It is first published as a serial in The National Era.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad complete to Piedmont, Mineral Co, VA (now WV).

Hit song: "De Poor Ol' Slave."

Cuba declares independence.

World Population statistics:

China-----430,000,000

Germany-----34,000,000

France-----33,000,000

Great Britain-----21,000,000

U. S. A.-----23,000,000

1852- Baltimore and Ohio Railroad complete to Fairmont, Marion Co, VA (now WV).

Hit song: "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground" (by Stephen C. Foster).

Direct Railroad service established between New York City and Chicago.

Complete novel of Uncle Tom's Cabin published, becomes huge best seller, selling 300,000 copies between March and December, fans emotional fires.

* * *

Twenty-one-year-old John Theodore Schiefer and his new bride, 24-year-old Amanda Smith, bought a plot of land

John Theodore Schiefer

in 1852, above Bush's Mills, the area later to be called Battelle Township. There they cut down trees, cleared land, built a split-log home with a cellar, a small service-barn for animals and grain storage, planted lilacs around their front door and the beginnings of a farm. They put in fruit trees "close enough to the well to get water, but far enough away to stay out of the well." They added sheep, and nine months later they added a baby.

Their first child, Clarissa Virginia Schiefer, arrived on 9 Feb 1853, a beautiful baby girl. John Theodore grew a moustache.

Two years later, on 3 Mar 1855, they added a son, George Nicholas Schiefer. John Theodore added a beard.

The farm grew, and two years later they added another son. On 29 Aug 1857, Charles Lee Schiefer was born. John Theodore's forehead receded slightly. His beard and moustache were dark, full, impressive.

And three years later, on 28 Mar 1860, the family brood became balanced with the addition of Mary Elizabeth "Mollie" Schiefer, another beautiful daughter.

Here we are, on the brink of the Civil War. There are a few slaves in Lewis Co, VA, but the mountainous terrain does not allow for the large plantations which use slaves. Yet the "quiet western Virginia atmosphere" is really quiet no more. Slavery has polarized the nation, has polarized each community, especially border states. Western Virginia is coming to see that her interests are not those of the rest of VA. Fence-straddling is no longer possible. There is talk of separating from the State of Virginia, in itself a polarizing thought. Every individual is forced to take a side.

The history of the first 8 years of marriage for John Theodore Schiefer and Amanda Smith is the frightening escalation of hostile feelings on all sides.

* * *

1853- Franklin Pierce, having defeated Gen. Winfield Scott, is inaugurated 14th President, appoints Jefferson Davis Secretary of War.

John Theodore Schiefer

- Crimean War begins
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad complete to Wheeling.
Stephen C. Foster: "My Old Kentucky Home."
Alexander Wood first uses hypodermic syringe for subcutaneous injections.
Queen Victoria allows chloroform to be administered to her during birth of her 7th child.
Telegraph system established in India.
Vaccination against smallpox made compulsory in England.
- 1854- U. S. Senate ratifies Gadsden Purchase for acquisition of parts of southern New Mexico and Arizona.
Walter Hunt invents paper collar.
"War for Bleeding Kansas" between free and slave states.
Hoopskirts are in.
On April 18th, John Theodore's young brother William Schiefer marries their close neighbor Margaret Ann Matthews.
Clara Barton becomes first woman clerk in U. S. Patent Office.
Kansas-Nebraska Act: Repeals the Missouri Compromise, provides that all questions of slavery in the new territories are to be decided by the settlers (by so-called "popular sovereignty"). Anti-slavery people furiously attack this bill, the debate in Congress is long and bitter, it revives the acrimonious quarrel over the expansion of slavery which had died down after the Compromise of 1850. This bill hastens the Civil War.
- 1855- Electric telegraph established London to Balaklava.
David E. Hughes invents printing telegraph.
Florence Nightingale introduces basic hygienic standards into military hospitals during Crimean War.
- 1856- Massacre of Osawatimie, Kansas. John Brown, violent abolitionist, leads rabid freestaters in murder of 5 slavers.
- 1857- James Buchanan inaugurated 15th President.
Baseball becomes a national sport.
Serfs emancipated in Russia.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad branch (The Northwestern RR) completed from Grafton to Parkersburg.

John Theodore Schiefer

Dred Scott Decision: One of the most important factors leading to the Civil War. U. S. Supreme Court decides it has no jurisdiction over Dred Scott. Scott had been a slave in Missouri, then had resided for years in Illinois and Wisconsin (both free states) which declared he was a free man, then moved back to Missouri which returned him to slavery. Scott sued for his freedom in the Federal Court. The Supreme Court declared he was still a slave, and as a slave had no citizenship, therefore could not sue in a Federal Court. The Supreme Court rules that Congress could not exclude slavery from the free territories. Southerners rejoiced, but became angry when Republican leaders refused to accept the decision as legally binding. Public reaction to this decision becomes violent on both sides, increasing tension between the North and the South.

Hit song: "Lorena."

* * *

I'd better stop here for a word about "Lorena." It's a song we never hear today, but it was the nation's favorite in the late 1850's. And it stayed so throughout the Civil War. For both sides! Its mournful and emotionally haunting melody touched both Blue and Gray. Often, when the front lines of both sides were pitched close for a coming battle, the night was spent singing songs. When one side would sing "Lorena," the other side would stop and listen. Southern and Northern men would weep together as the heart-rending, ironic words touched them all -- the losers of the conflict, regardless of who was winning the battles. Men quickly learned all 6 stanzas, but most could not sing to the finish for the lump in their throats and tears on their cheeks. "Lorena" (pronounced Lō-ray-na) was an integral part of the last 6 years of John Theodore Schiefer's life. As such, it belongs in this brief history.

The poem was written by the Rev. Henry De Lafayette Webster. It was set to music by Joseph Philbrick Webster. The two Websters were unrelated.

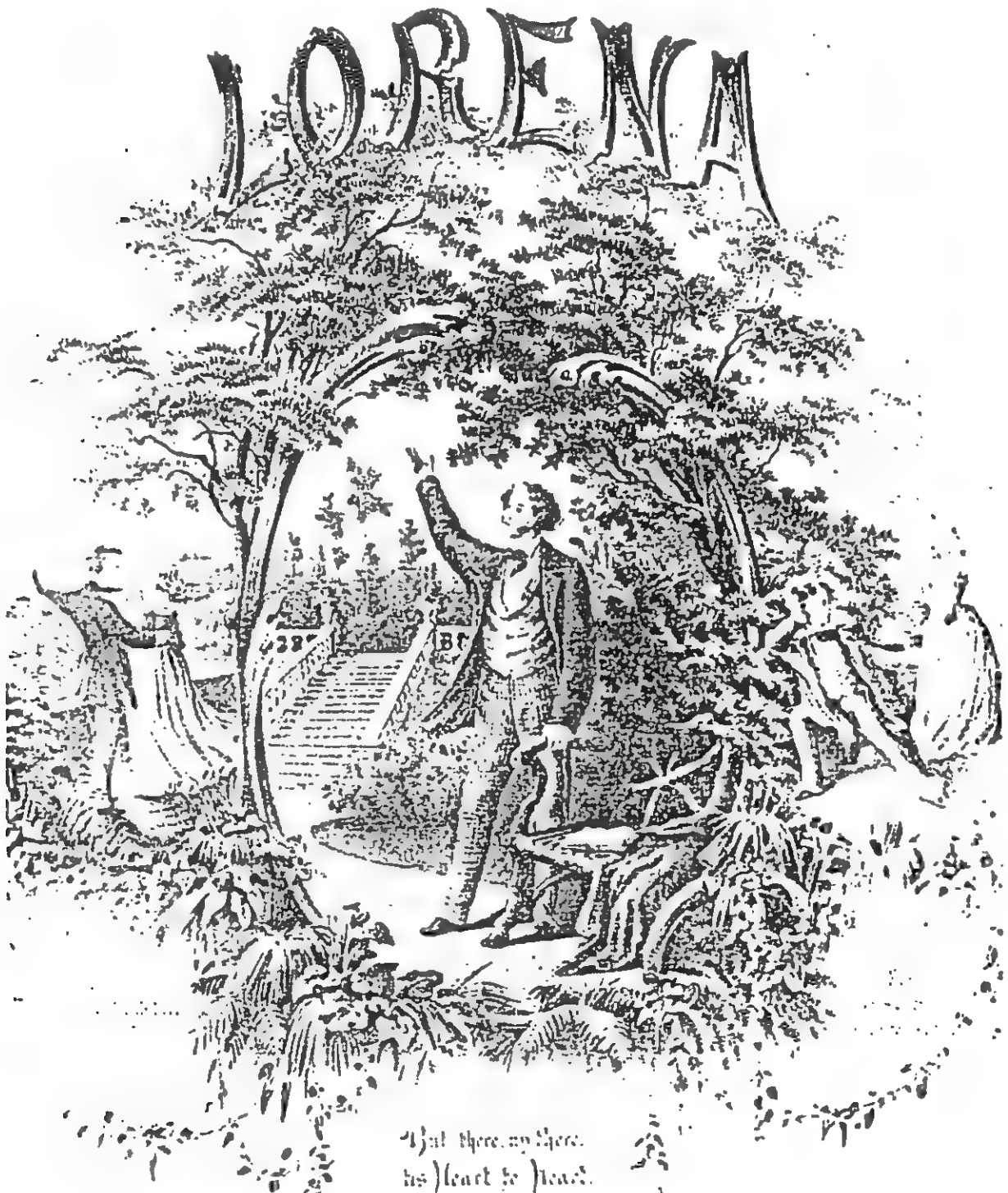
* * *

END OF PART II

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(following the song)

John Theodore Schiefer



Plano

CHICAGO.

Published by H.M. HIGGINS, 111 Randolph St.

John Theodore Schiefer

"LORENA."

Poetry by REV. H. D. L. WEBSTER.

Music by J. P. WEBSTER.

VOICE.

PIANO

Andante Espressivo.

3. We

4. The

1. The

2. A

loved each oth-er then Lo - re - na, More than we ev - er dared to tell; And
sto - ry of that past. Lo - re - na, A - las! I care not to re - peat, The

years creep slowly by, Lo - re - na, The snow is on the grass a - gain, Tho
hun-dred months have pass'd Lo - re - na, Since last I held that hand in mine, And

John Theodore Schiefer

what we might have been, Lore - na, Had but our lov - ings prosper'd well— But
 hopes that could not last, Lo - re - na, They lived, but on - ly lived to cheat. I

sun's low down the sky, Lo - re - na, The frost gleams where the flow'rs have been. But the
 felt that pulse beat fast, Lo - re - na, Tho' mine beat fas - ter far than thine. A

then. 'tis past—the years are gone,
 would not cause e'en one re - gret

I'll not call up their shadowy forms; I'll
 To wran - klo in your bo - som now; For

heart throbs on as warm-ly now, As when the summer days were nigh; Oh! the
 hundred months,—'twas flow - ry May, When up the hil - ly slope we climbed, To

say to them, "lost years, sleep on! Sleep on! nor heed life's pelting storm." I'll
 "if we try, we may for - get." Were words of thine long years a - go. For

sun can never dip so low, A - down affection's cloudless sky. The
 watch the dy-ing of the day, And hear the distant church-bells chimed. To

John Theodore Schiefer

say to them, lost years, sleep on!
 "if we try, we may for - get,"

Sleep on! nor heed, life's pelt - ing storm."
 Were words of thine long years a - go.

sun can nev - er dip so low, A - down af - fection's cloud - less sky.
 watch the dy - ing of the day, And hear the dis - tant church - bells chimed.

5

Yes, these were words of thine, Lorena,
 They burn within my memory yet;
 They touched some tender chords, Lorena,
 Which thrill and tremble with regret.
 'Twas not thy woman's heart that spoke;
 Thy heart was always true to me:—
 A duty stern and pressing, broke
 The tie which linked my soul with thee.

6

It matters little now, Lorena,
 The past—is in the eternal Past,
 Our heads will soon lie low, Lorena,
 Life's tide is ebbing out so fast.
 There is a Future! O thank God,
 Of life this is so small a part!
 'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod;
 But there, *up there*, 'tis heart to heart.

NAMES OF EIGHT SCHOOLCRAFT CHILDREN KILLED BY INDIANS REVEALED
(And other pertinent Data about the Family)

By: E.J. Schoolcraft
4809 Douglas MacArthur, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110

The following is a transcription of a letter written by Margaret Bush on the 24th day of March 1868. The letter is post-marked April 1, 1868, Lyon Brothers, 33 Courtlandt St., NY., and is addressed to Mr. J.M. Bennett, Buckhan(n)on, Upshur Co., WV.

To the best of my recollection of the famous Schoolcraft family on this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord 1868, I, Margaret Bush, sworn and subscribe this is written in my own hand.

William and Austead Schoolcraft were brothers, William had a son Matthew, don't know no more on this line. Austead had 2 sons, James 1737 who had son James II 1775 who married Mary Carpenter and second wife was Catherine Bush whom he married when he was 50 years old on June 18, 1825, performed by Rev. John Mitchell. Catherine was borne October 1805 and is the daughter of Adam and Margaret Bush, my namesake.

Austead second son was John 1745 whose wife was killed by Indians in September 1779. Their children were John 1761, Jacob 1762, who married Mary Ann Parsons, Leonard 1763, Lucy 1764, Matthias 1765, Mary 1766, Martha 1766, Simon 1768, Michael 1769, Austin 1770, Sarah 1772, Polly 1773, Nancy 1774 and Charity 1774. When Indians killed Mrs. Schoolcraft eight of her small babies was killed to, Lucy, Mary, Martha, Austin, Sarah, Polly, Nancy and Charity. Matthias, Simon and Michael was captured by Indians in 1781 on Pigeon Roost of Stonecoal, Matthias was killed and Simon and Michael remained with the Indians. Jacob escaped. Leonard was 16 when he was captured in 1779 and made to run the gauntlet and was recognized many times while making raids on the whiteman. Jacob had these children, Aaron, James, Mary, Ann, John and Permelia.

/s/ Margaret Bush

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/s/ Margaret Bush

Margaret Bush's letter is a very interesting document, but some of her statements leave me with an uneasy feeling. It is evident that she possessed a considerable amount of information on the Schoolcraft family. Knowing no more about Margaret than I do raises the question of exactly how she happened to know as much as she apparently knew about them. She began her letter by writing, "To the best of my recollection of the famous Schoolcraft family." From that statement, my understanding is that she was claiming to have personal, first-hand knowledge of the family, and was not merely repeating what she had read somewhere or had been told by others. I am convinced that her letter was a sincere effort on her part to record an accurate and truthful accounting of her "recollection" of the Schoolcrafts, and I am willing to accept it as such. There is nothing in her letter that gives me reason to believe that she would have deliberately made any statement that she knew to be incorrect. But, regardless of her sincerity, I think that there are some erroneous statements in the letter.

For anyone to prepare a detailed and comprehensive analysis of her letter, statement by statement, would take a considerable amount of time and would cover many pages. Then, after all is said and done, the effort would have served little useful purpose, because many of the questions would still remain. It will not be possible to properly evaluate Margaret's letter until we learn more about her, or until we discover more information about the group of Schoolcrafts under discussion. However, Margaret made 2 separate statements that I cannot allow to pass without comment.

First, let's look at her statement in paragraph 2 where she wrote, "Austead had 2 sons, James 1737 who had son James II 1775 who married Mary Carpenter and second wife was Catherine Bush whom he married when he was 50 years old on June 18, 1825, performed by Rev. John Mitchell." I agree that she was probably correct when she wrote that "James II 1775" married Mary Carpenter. But, I doubt that "James II 1775" was also married to Catherine Bush. I cannot say for certain that she is wrong,--maybe she knew something that we don't. There is, however, a considerable amount of evidence which leads me to believe that the James Schoolcraft that married Catherine Bush in 1825 was a man born about 1804. I believe that he was a son of Jacob Schoolcraft and a woman named Parsons. Please note that later, in paragraph 3, Margaret wrote

that one Jacob Schoolcraft married Mary Ann Parsons. There are, at the present time, Schoolcraft researchers that claim Jacob married Rebecca Parsons. Speaking for myself, I don't know whether Jacob's wife was Mary Ann Parsons or Rebecca Parsons. I do know, however, that I think it is more probable that it was Jacob's son, James Schoolcraft, that married Catherine Bush as opposed to "James II 1775" having married her.

The second matter that I feel it is necessary to comment on is with regards to Margaret's statements about one Matthias Schoolcraft. In paragraph 3 she wrote that among the children of John Schoolcraft was a son, Matthias, born in 1765. That may be correct, but later, in the same paragraph, she wrote that, "Matthias, Simon and Michael was captured by Indians in 1781 on Pigeon Roost of Stonecoal, Matthias was killed and Simon and Michael remained with the Indians." My understanding of that statement is that she is claiming that the Matthias killed in the above incident was John Schoolcraft's son, Matthias, born in 1765. I will refrain from going into all of the details here, but there is a considerable amount of evidence available that causes me to doubt that Margaret was right. I believe that the Matthias killed in the above incident was John Schoolcraft's brother, and was the son of Austien and Catherine Countryman Schoolcraft. He was baptized in St. Paul Lutheran Church, Schoharie Co., NY. on 17 Mar 1745.

I would not want my comments above to be misunderstood. They are in no way intended to detract from the importance of Margaret Bush's letter. In my opinion, her letter is the most revealing document found up to this time concerning that branch of the Schoolcraft family in early Northwest Virginia, and I think that the importance of her letter is self-evident. It is obvious that Margaret had an intimate and wide-ranging knowledge concerning that family, and I, for one, would relish the thought of being able to sit and talk with her for a few hours or days.

A

The first of the men mentioned in the
 manuscript given on this page is George Hirsch
 in the first of the entries of the Hirsch family
 given in the manuscript is that George Hirsch was born
 in 1710.

John and Antea of Hirsch were brothers.
 William had a son Matthew, do not know more
 of him. Antea had a son, James 1737
 who had a son James 1775 who married Mary
 Carpenter and second wife was Catherine Hirsch
 whom he married when he was 50 years old.

on June 11, 1825 performed by Rev. John Mitchell.
 Catherine was born October 1765 and is the wife
 of Adam and Margaret Bush, my name.

Antea second son was John 1740 who wife
 was killed by Indians in September 1777. Their
 children were John 1761, Jacob 1762 who married
 Elizabeth Pierce, Leonard 1763, Isaac 1764.

Matthias 1765, Mary 1766, Martha 1767, Simon 1768,
 Michael 1769, William 1770, Sarah 1771, Philip 1773.

James 1774 and James 1775. When Indians killed

Mrs. Ophelia eight of her small babies was
 killed to, Lucy, Mary, Martha, Austin, Mary,
 Polly, Mary and Emily. Matthias, Simon and

Michael was killed by Indians in 1781 on

Pigeon Pass of Stonecoal, Matthias was killed

and Simon and Michael married with the Indians

John Jacob and Leonard was captured by

Indians. John stayed with Indians. Jacob

all day. Found some cotton to be
left in 1779 and made to run the
cotton and was received many
times while making a mile out to
the river. I received these children
last night, Mary, Mary Ann and
Bernice. I received them.

The following is a transcription of a letter written by Mrs. J.W. Calhoun in April 1905. The letter is postmarked 11 Dec., Fairmont, West Virginia and is addressed to J.M. Bennett, Recorder, Buckhannon, Upshur Co., West Virginia.

April 1905

Ancestors of the Schoolcraft family received permission from me to go through my property to the old Hire graveyard on the hill. I was born in 1823 and as long as I can recollect folks always spoken of the Injuns murdering the Schoolcraft mother and eight of her little babies, who were buried by John Hire himself. The father was too upset and ill over loosing his family. Then in 1781 three more of his sons, Matthias, Michael and Simon went pigeon hunting and were captured by Injuns. Leonard married a squaw and helped John and Jacob return to their father. I have played amidst the stones on the hill and do believe they had letters on them at one time. I've always been told these headstones were graves of the murdered Schoolcraft family and other graves was of Matthias and other Hire children. The ancestors plan to erect a monument in the Hever Cemetery for the Schoolcraft family so they won't be forgotten.

/s/ Mrs. J.W. Calhoun

The Hire (Hyre) graveyard, referred to by Mrs. Calhoun is located on property now owned by Mr. & Mrs. Ozel Smith. It is reached by driving west from Buckhannon, WV on Highway 33/119 to Brushy Fork Road, a distance of approximately 1 mile. Turn left onto Brushy Fork Road and drive south until you reach the first gravel road on your right. Turn right and drive to the Smith farm, RR # 3, Box 358.

In August of 1988 I visited the Hire (Hyre) cemetery. As I walked up the grass covered, gently sloped hill approaching the

cemetery I experienced some second thoughts about my visit and was tempted to turn around and leave. I felt as though I was an unwanted intruder in a place that was far too sacred for my presence. Surely the horrible circumstances surrounding the death of some of those buried there for so many decades had earned them the right to peace and solitude. However, I knew deep in my heart that somewhere, somehow they knew that I was there, not out of curiosity alone, but to also pay my respects because I cared. I am sure that they were pleased. As I went forward and walked among the graves I was reminded of a passage I once read somewhere which said, "Only the forgotten are truly dead." It was a very emotional, reverent, and rewarding experience for me,--one that I shall never forget.

In the cemetery there are whitestone markers for John Hyre, his wife, and his son and daughter-in-law, which are easily readable. There are also 3 or 4 irregular shaped brownstones visible which could have been intended as headstones. In addition, there is a bronze memorial marker, placed there a few years ago by Mr. W.E. "Bill" Smith of Buckhannon, WV. My observation of the site leads me to conclude that there are probably from 12 to 15 unmarked graves in the cemetery. There are indentations which, while not exactly symmetrical, are consistent with what one would expect in a cemetery dating back in time more than 200 years. Mr. Smith has owned the land for over 40 years, and as his time and health has permitted, he has made efforts to keep the cemetery cleared of brush and overgrowth.

I do not know of any facts that are contrary to any of Mrs. Calhoun's statements. On the other hand, there are some points that favor and lend strength to them. First: The land records show that John Hyer's land was subsequently owned, for a period of time, by the Calhoun family. Second: Given the close proximity of John Hyer's land to John Schoolcraft's land, there are several logical reasons which would explain why Mrs. Schoolcraft and her eight children, as well as Matthias Schoolcraft, would possibly have been buried there. Third: Given the fact that Mrs. Calhoun was born in 1823, surely there would have been some of the local residents still living that would have had first-hand knowledge of the massacre and burial of the Schoolcrafts. And fourth: The fact that Schoolcraft descendants requested permission from Mrs. Calhoun for access to the cemetery strongly indicates that they also had good reason to believe that the Hyre cemetery was the burial site of the massacred Schoolcrafts.

The information to be presented here goes hand in hand with the letters written by Margaret Bush and Mrs. J.W. Calhoun.

In the month of August 1988 I was in West Virginia, having gone there to meet with Dennis Rodgers for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants in Jane Lew, and to also do some research on the early Schoolcraft family that had lived in that area. We had somewhat limited success in our research efforts, but one piece of interesting information did come to light, and may give some insight as to the identity of John Schoolcraft's wife. In order for you to better understand my comments and conclusions regarding this information, I think that it is necessary for you to have some background on two different, but related subjects. This background will hopefully enable you to better evaluate the information to be presented. If you are one that insists on facts, I must tell you up front that the information to be presented here concerning John Schoolcraft's wife falls far short of being factual. I well understand that there will be those that consider my comments to be little more than conjecture, and that statement would be hard for me to argue against. However, in my own mind, I am convinced that there is somewhat more here than pure conjecture.

For the background on the first subject it is necessary that we go back in time to the period of the mid-1750's to the area near Moorefield, Hampshire Co., Virginia (now Hardy Co., WV.) Some of you will recall that one John Schoolcraft and Jacob Schoolcraft made claim to having been born near Moorefield in Hampshire County in the years of 1757 and 1759 respectively. Also living in Hampshire County during that time was a family named Brake. The head of that family was Jacob Brake Sr. It has been reported that Jacob Brake Sr. was a native of Germany and had come to this country with his father, Johaan Von Brecht, or John Brake in English. Jacob Brake Sr. was a married man with 6 children. His wife was a woman known as Miss Nyeswanan. Conflicting reports leave me uncertain as to the actual date, but sometime about 1758 a group of Indians, in one of their many raids upon the settlers in the area, attacked the home of Jacob Brake Sr. During the attack Jacob Brake Sr's wife, Miss Nyeswanan, and one

of his children were slain. Three of his children were able to escape unharmed, and two of his sons, Jacob Jr. and Abram, were taken captive by the Indians. We are concerned with the one son, Jacob Brake Jr. At the time of his capture Jacob was a young boy, reportedly about 11 years old. He was carried away and for the next 10 years or so of his life he was held captive by the Shawnees in various villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. During his captivity Jacob was supposedly adopted into the tribe by an Indian woman. Supposedly one of her four sons had been killed in a skirmish with white settlers, and she adopted Jacob as a replacement for her dead son. After being held captive for more than 10 years Jacob made contact with a white trader that was visiting an Indian village near White Woman's Creek, Ohio. Jacob asked the trader to carry word of his whereabouts to his family, which the trader did. Jacob's brother, John, immediately traveled to the village and successfully negotiated his release. Jacob returned to the area where he had been living at the time of his capture, and remained there for some years. However, by about 1780 he had evidently left the Shenandoah Valley, crossed the mountains and settled near Buckhannon, Monongalia Co., Virginia (now Upshur Co., WV.) About the year of 1785 Jacob Brake Jr. married Jesse Slaughter and they became the parents of 5 children: Abraham W., John B., Magdalene, Leah Ann, and Elizabeth. Jacob Brake Jr. died about 1831 and is buried in Heavener Cemetery, Buckhannon, WV.

We will now, for the time being, leave Jacob Brake Jr. and direct our attention to the Schoolcraft family that settled in the Buckhannon area. Surely by now most of you are familiar with the terrible tragedies that befell that family during the relatively short period of time between the years of 1779 to 1781. I don't want to belabor the subject, but bear with me while I once again briefly outline the reported events:

Soon after April 1779, Leonard Schoolcraft was taken captive by a group of Indians while he was outside the fort at Buckhannon.

In October 1779, John Schoolcraft's wife and eight of his children were slain by a group of Indians at the family cabin near Buckhannon. At the same time two of his sons were taken captive by the Indians.

In November 1833, one Jacob Schoolcraft appeared in open court in Lewis Co., Virginia (now WV) at which time he

made a declaration for the purpose of obtaining benefits for services rendered during the Revolutionary War as an Indian Scout. In his declaration Jacob stated that during the month of June 1780 a party of six Indians came into the area of the Hacker's Creek Settlement and killed his brother, Joshua, two of Joshua's children, and took as captives two of Joshua's other children. I must say that at this time I have no facts that would give me cause to dispute Jacob's statement concerning the above event.

In the fall of 1780, Austien Schoolcraft was slain by the Indians near Buckhannon, and Austine's niece was taken captive.

In April of 1781, Matthias, Simon, and Michael Schoolcraft were returning from a pigeon hunt on Stonecoal Creek and were surprised by some Indians. Matthias was killed and Simon and Michael were taken prisoner.

If you haven't been keeping a tally, let me give you the total: 14 killed and 8 taken captive, of which only 3, as far as is known, ever lived to see freedom again. That is a terrible toll on one family, and cause for reflection. Almost from the time of the establishment of the settlement at Jamestown, anytime the whiteman and Indians came into contact with each other there would eventually be controversy, which all too often resulted in death on one side or the other, and occasionally death on both sides. Frequently those controversies would escalate to a point where all-out warfare would result,--such as it did at the Battle of Point Pleasant. But all-out warfare was a rare event. The Indians were not suitably trained or inclined to fight pitched battles. They were more along the lines of what is referred to today as guerrilla fighters. Surprise, sneak attack, ambush, hit and run,--those tactics were their forte. They were much more adept in attacking a small group of hunters or explorers,--a lone individual. Pity to an isolated cabin that they suspected of being only lightly defended, or undefended. History proves that most whites were slain under circumstances that can be described as pure chance. They were caught in the wrong place, at the wrong time under unfavorable circumstances.

At first glance the tragedies that befell the Schoolcraft family might be thought to fit in that category, but I disagree.

The almost complete annihilation of that group of Schoolcrafts simply does not fit into the mold of random surprise attacks or killings. I am convinced, in my own mind, that for some reason there was an Indian, or a group of Indians, that had made a conscious decision dedicated to the elimination of that family from the face of the earth,--and they were nearly successful in their efforts toward that end.

In order to find a possible reason for the Indian's efforts to eliminate the Schoolcrafts we need to turn our attention to the three Indian captives, Leonard, Simon, and Michael Schoolcraft. It has been reliably recorded that after their capture by the Indians the three of them joined with their captors in raids upon the settlements and whites in the area where they had lived prior to their capture. The most famous episode concerns only Leonard and his participation in what has come to be known as the "West Tragedy." I won't go into the story of the event here because it is fully recorded in explicit detail in Withers' Chronicles of Border Warfare and in McWhorter's Border Settlers. The event leaves us with the question: Why would Leonard willfully take part in such a dastardly deed? I think there are two separate and probable reasons. An old family legend says that prior to his being taken captive by the Indians, Leonard had formed an attachment to one of the local girls. Sometime after his capture in 1779 Leonard supposedly returned to the settlement and asked her to come live with him among the Indians as his wife. In her natural wisdom she refused and her refusal supposedly infuriated Leonard. Mary Ann Hacker, the daughter of John Hacker, may have well been that girl. On 15 February 1787 Mary Ann Hacker married Edmund West Jr. The "West Tragedy" occurred just a few months later on 5 December 1787. Mary Ann's marriage may have added fuel to the fire already burning within Leonard, and the "West Tragedy" was his form of retribution for an imagined wrong. I want to add that I am well aware of how family legends can become confused and distorted over the years, but I am willing to grant that there possibly is some basis in fact in the above legend, and thereby would partially explain Leonard's actions. But it does not explain why Simon and Michael, as has been reported, would participate in other raids at other times and places. There must be more of a reason than the above.

We are all aware that during the 1700's literally 100's of males were taken captive by the Indians at various times and

places. But, how many can we name that turned renegade? Very few!! Now, I don't want to imply that I am an expert on the subject, but I have done some research on the matter. I have found, within my limited research, one persistent and recurrent statement was used to describe a large percentage of the very small number of so called "white renegades",--and that is that they were half-breeds. I have long been convinced that Leonard, Simon and Michael had mixed loyalties to the whites and Indians. Why the mixed loyalties? For the simple reason that they, like the renegades referred to above, were half-breeds. I think that it is probable that their mother was an Indian woman.

At this juncture I want to make some observations which may not be obvious at first glance. From reading the various accounts and the two letters which relate to the incidents involving this group of Schoolcrafts it would, I think, be logical for one to assume that John Schoolcraft was the father of Leonard, Matthias, Simon, Michael, John, Jacob and Austin Schoolcraft. However, as I have pointed out previously, I don't think that the Matthias Schoolcraft, that was killed at the time Simon and Michael were taken captive, was John Schoolcraft's son. I think that it is more likely that John and Matthias were brothers. I can't be certain, but I think that the other 6 males in question here were John's sons. If I am correct, then we are left with an oddity about John's 6 sons, which is: Only his son, Austin, reportedly a young boy, was killed by the Indians, and his other 5 sons were taken captive. Any one of several reasons could explain why the young boy, Austin, was killed along with his mother and 7 sisters. But, I question why the Indians would kill the mother and 8 children in October 1779, yet, at the same time take John and Jacob captive. I also question why the Indians would later, in April 1781, kill John Schoolcraft's brother, Matthias, but, here once again, take 2 more of his sons captive. I think that the reason was because John Schoolcraft's sons were half-breeds. I may be reading too much into those events or allowing my imagination to run wild, but, as I have said before, I think that the Indians had a pre-conceived plan relating to the Schoolcrafts, and it appears to me that the fate of John's family was, for the most part, exactly what the Indians had hoped for.

After reaching the conclusion that John Schoolcraft's wife was an Indian woman I must admit that I thought that there was little or no possibility of finding any information which would either prove or disprove that possibility. However, some information has surfaced that does tend to substantiate my belief that John's wife was an Indian woman.

While in West Virginia in August 1988, I had arranged for a meeting with Mrs. Janet Cosgrove of Buckhannon, WV. Janet had furnished me with the copies of the letters written by Margaret Bush and Mrs. J.W. Calhoun, both of which are included herein. However, because of the poor quality of my copies, I had been unable to make complete transcriptions. I had asked Janet to allow me access to the originals to enable me to complete my transcriptions, and she was agreeable to my request. After I had completed the task our conversation was naturally focused on the Schoolcraft family. Janet, while not professing any great knowledge of the group, did exhibit an interest. I then proceeded to outline my belief that John Schoolcraft's wife was probably an Indian woman; and that probability was also, for some reason, the underlying cause for the Indian's unrelenting efforts to exterminate the entire family group; and to some extent would explain the actions of Leonard, Simon and Michael. After I had finished with my long winded spiel a smile came over Janet's face and she said to me, "I know that you are right. John Schoolcraft's wife was an Indian woman, and I have the proof of that." Needless to say, my heart was about to jump out of my chest at that point. I asked Janet what possible form of proof could she have. She then told me the following about Jacob Brake Jr.: After settling in the Buckhannon area Jacob gained quite a reputation as a storyteller. he was able to hold an audience spellbound with his stories concerning people and events in earlier Virginia. As his renown grew he was encouraged and advised by his friends to make some sort of written record of his vast knowledge. He eventually did start keeping a journal of sorts, wherein he would from time to time write comments concerning his knowledge of certain people and events with which he was familiar. Janet said that apparently his memory was so remarkable that he could not only give the date of birth of some individual, but could also pinpoint the day of the week that that date fell on. Janet also told me that Jacob's journal was in her possession and that it contained statements to the following effect:

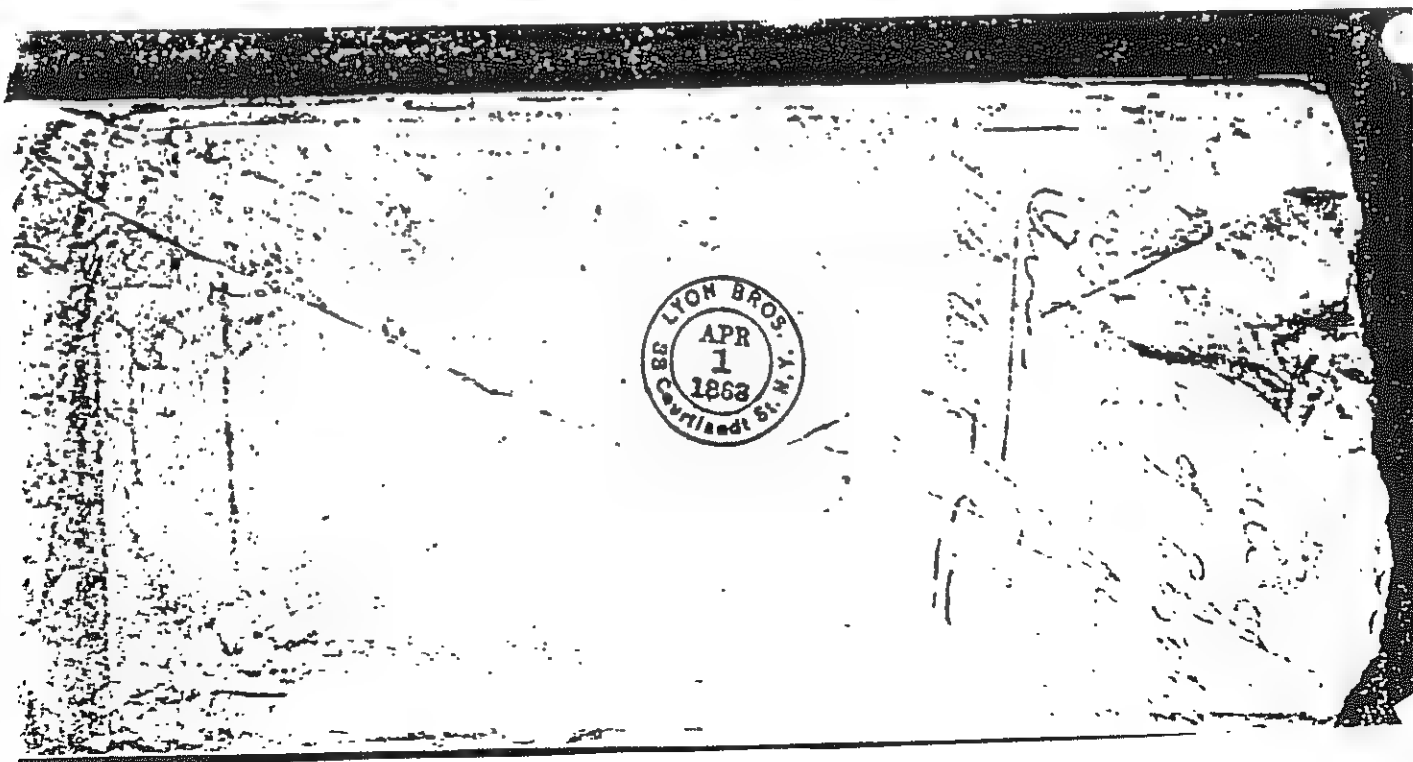
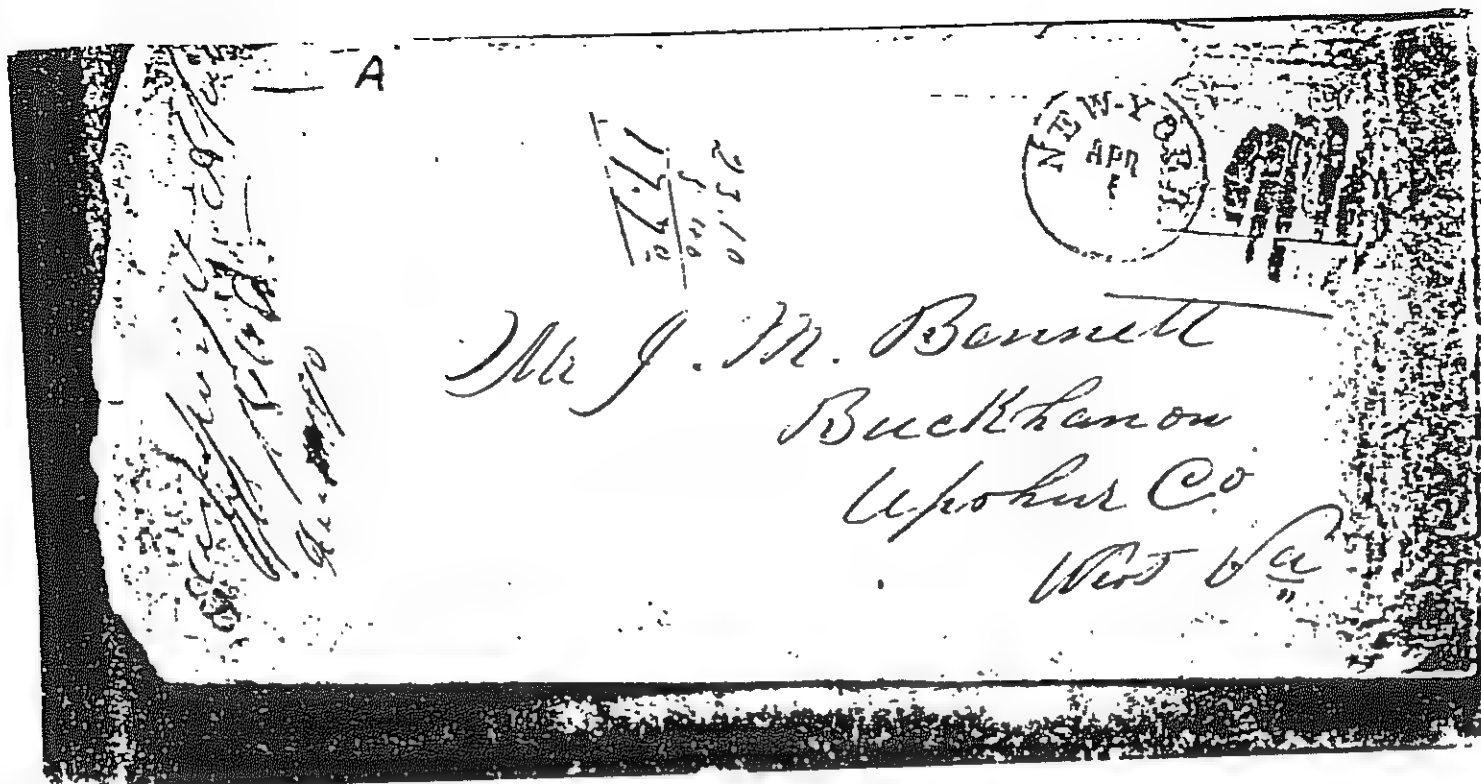
1. Jacob Brake Jr's. mother was Miss Nyeswanan, she was an Indian woman, and she was the daughter of an Indian Chief.
2. John Schoolcraft's wife was Miotoka Nyeswanan, and that Jacob Brake Jr's. mother and John Schoolcraft's wife were sisters.
3. All of John Schoolcraft's troubles were connected with his Indian wife.
4. Sometime after Jacob Brake Jr's. mother was killed by

the Indians in 1758 her grave was exhumed at which time several artifacts, such as beadwork, pottery, and silver ornaments were removed and retained by her descendants.

5. Janet also told me the reason that Jacob Brake Jr's. mother was referred to as "Miss Nyeswanan". Evidently it was an established custom in Indian families that the oldest daughter in the family would be the first to marry, followed by the next oldest daughter, etc. Apparently Jacob Brake Jr's mother had broken with that tradition and married Jacob Brake Sr. before her older sister, Miotoka, had married John Schoolcraft. The use of "Miss Nyeswanan" was the Indian's way of signifying that fact.

After Janet had finished giving me the above information I asked her for permission to see the journal, and to permit me to make photocopies of the passages that were pertinent to the Schoolcrafts. She did not grant me my request, and that is where the matter now stands. I want to add one point of my own which may be of some significance. According to William Couper's History of the Shenandoah Valley there was, during the mid-1750's, an Indian village near the settlement of Moorefield, Hampshire Co., Virginia. That could possibly explain how Jacob Brake Sr. and John Schoolcraft first became acquainted with their wives. As best as I can tell from related articles, Chief Killbuck was the leader of the group of Indians that were living in Hampshire County during that time.

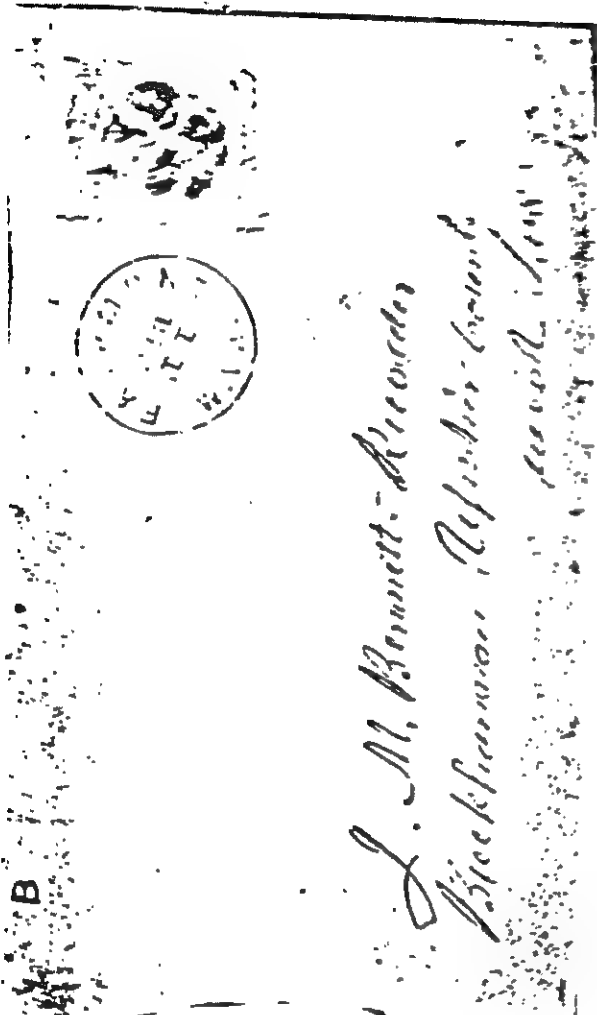
In closing let me say that I realize very well that I may be a victim of my own overactive imagination in reaching some of the conclusions that I have. But, I don't think so. I have considerable difficulty in believing that the fate of all those Schoolcrafts was the result of pure chance,--that they were simply the victims of circumstances. I would especially welcome any information which would tend to explain what reasoning the Indians used to justify their actions against that group of Schoolcrafts which included, I think, an Indian mother and her half-breed children.



B

J. M. Bennett - Recorder
 Black River, California County -
 April 1905

April 1905
 a notice to the Schoolcraft and myself
 received permission from me to go
 through my property to an old hill
 graveyard on the hill. I was born in
 1823 and as long as I can recollect
 folks almost dying in the night
 and the Schoolcraft mother
 was with the babies,
 who were buried once by John Rice
 himself. The father was too weak
 and he was buried in his family
 tomb. I don't know more of his son
 William, Michael and Simon went
 to the country and then to the
 city. William was killed, the
 other two were with the Indians.
 The other boys, John, James and
 Thomas, they were the best men
 I ever knew and a great many times
 John and James to interrupt their
 father's business from work



Dear Sir,
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the land owned by the late J. W. Calhoun. I have the honor to inform you that the land in question is now owned by the estate of the late J. W. Calhoun. I have the honor to inform you that the land in question is now owned by the estate of the late J. W. Calhoun.

On the 1905 map of Upshaw County
 Mrs. J. W. Calhoun did indeed
 live in this above vicinity
 mentioned in these letters.

June 1980

This is me

W. H. Calhoun

THE HISTORY OF WALKERSVILLE COMMUNITY
Lewis Co. W. Va.
by
Clark Sprigg
(Date unknown)

Submitted by Nancy Allman, 4719 Sayre Ave., Parkersburg, WV 26101

Walkersville is situated in the central part of the Collins Settlement district in Lewis County, and was founded in 1840 by Wm. Bennett, Jr. It has a population of about two hundred at the present time. In the village there are two general stores, one hardware and furniture store, two feed stores (one of which is a co-operative store incorporated at \$10,000), one blacksmith and machine shop, two garages, one harness and saddle shops, two barber shops, one grist and planing mill, one high school building costing \$60,000, one two-room public school building, and about fifty dwellings.

The village of Walkersville is on the Weston and Webster Springs road and is a central point for the whole upper end of Collins Settlement District.

The first permanent settlement made in what is now included within this district was made by John Collins from whom the district gets its name. This settlement was made about 1787 on a tract of land granted to Mr. Collins by Col. George Jackson, which was located near and includes the present site of the village of Jacksonville. Collins was followed three years later by Wm. Shoulders who settled near by Collins on what is now known as the Big Bend Bottom, one-half mile South of Jacksonville. Mr. Shoulders died in 1808 and was the first person to be buried at the Long Point Cemetery, near Walkersville. Little, if anything, is known of any of the descendants of either Collins or Shoulders.

The next settler was Wm. Bennett, who came from Fendleton County, Virginia, now West Virginia, in the year 1800, and settled near the mouth of the run which now bears his name. This run is just a half mile North of Walkersville. Mr. Bennett secured a patent for 2,800 acres of land adjacent to and including the present site of the village of Walkersville. The original patent for this grant of land is still kept. It is written on parchment and is in a fair state of preservation. It is in the possession of the family of the late Wm. Sprigg.

Mr. Bennett reared a large family of children, twelve in number, all of whom married and reared families. Rachel, the eldest, was born in 1796. She married David Alkire. They settled on what is now known as the Bodkin Place on Little Kanawha River. Their descendants in West Virginia, among whom are many of the Berrys of Braxton County. David, the second child, was born in 1798. He married Jane Stuart. They settled

near the present site of Frenchton. Their descendants are chiefly residents of West Virginia, among whom are the Carfers and Crickards of Randolph County. The third child, Phoebe, was born in 1800. She married James Keith and they settled near Jacksonville. Their descendants are chiefly in Illinois and Iowa. James, the fourth child, was born in 1802. He married Matilda Clark whose grandfather, Abram Clark, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their descendants are in Iowa, California, and West Virginia; the late Edward Bennett of Weston was one of the children. Margaret, born in 1804, married Robert McCray. They settled on the present site of Cleveland, West Virginia. Their descendants are principally in Missouri and West Virginia. Joseph who was born in 1805 married Mary Coleman and settled on the waters of Glady Fork, a branch of the Little Kanawha River, where his youngest son of a later marriage, Robert A. Bennett, now lives. David, a son of the first wife lives adjoining Robert. Joseph's twin sister, Hannah, married John Anderson. They settled near the present site of Hedding Chapel, two miles above Walkersville. Their only living child, Mrs. Margaret Feltner, now lives in Walkersville. Elizabeth was born in 1807. She married James D. Sprigg. They also settled on Bennett's Run near the site of the original settlement made by Elizabeth's father, Wm. Bennett. Their descendants are mostly in Lewis County and Page County, Iowa. William Jr. born in 1808 married Jane Fricketts. They built and lived in the first house on the present site of Walkersville. J. Lorentz Bennett is the only living descendant of their family. In 1810 Rebecca was born. She married Fletcher Holt and they settled in Gilmer County, West Virginia. Very little is known of their descendants. Abigail was born in 1812, and married Matthew Holt. Their children are still living in West Virginia. Dr. M. S. Holt of Weston, Margaret Holt, Laura A. Doyle, and Mrs. Whiting of Glenville, and Mrs. J. S. Withers of Buckhannon are children of this union. Jonathan, the youngest, was born in 1814. He married Margaret Jackson and settled in Weston. Their descendants are well known in Lewis County, among whom were the late W. G. and Louis Bennett of Weston. Still living in Weston are Hunter M. Bennett and Mrs. George L. Keener, grandchildren of Jonathan and Margaret Bennett. Mrs. Fleming Howell and Mrs. Mary Bowie were also children of this union that were well known in the community. Other grandchildren of note are Mrs. Johnson McKinley of Wheeling, Mrs. Robert Crane of Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss Margaret Howell of Oakland, Maryland, and Brannon Bennett of Walkersville who lives in the house built by Wm. Bennett, Sr. in 1810.

Mrs. Howell will be gratefully remembered by the people of the district as the donor of the site and the piano for the district high school.

Since Walkersville has always been considered the geographical center of the district a short sketch of its origin.

name, former inhabitants, and growth seems appropriate. As we have seen earlier in this sketch, Wm. Bennett, Jr., was the first settler on the present site of Walkersville. He erected his house near the site of the present Southern Methodist Church in 1840. A few years prior to this, probably about 1835, Wm. Bennett Sr., erected a grist mill at a point now known as the Red Bridge, one mile south of Walkersville. Soon after this a post office was established and called Bennett's Mills. William Bennett Jr. was appointed Post Master. This office supplied a section of country with in a radius of 15 miles. Each neighborhood on mail days which were every other Saturday delegated someone to go in and bring out the mail for that section. The one selected usually made the trip on foot. Living in the vicinity of Walkersville was a very unique character named Joe Barnett, who was of a lazy shiftless ne'er-do-well disposition and whose chief vocation was hunting, fishing, and drinking whiskey. Often at the office he would take a parcel of mail in a buckskin knapsack and delivered it in spite of his shiftlessness. He was perfectly honest and trust worthy. One morning Joe was met near the head of Bennett's Run with a parcel of mail. Joe was walking fast and someone in the party made the remark, "Joe, you are some walker" Joe answered, "Yes, by the Eternal, I'm a Walker from Walkersville". The name stuck and in the course of a few months the name of the post office was changed to Walkersville. From this incident and nothing else did Walkersville take its name.

One anecdote concerning "Shiftless" Joe Barnett, as he was called, may not be out of place. Aunt Betsy, his wife, who was an industrious, thrifty old soul, had by dint of much "Senging" (Ginseng) and other work saved enough money to buy "Mep", a son of some ten years of age, a pair of shoes. She was very busy one Saturday and against her better judgement place her small sum of money in Joe's hands and started him to Jack Mills store for the long covered pair of shoes. Now Jack sold whiskey as well as shoes and as the whiskey was more to Joe's taste he proceeded to get "gloriously" drunk in which condition he arrived home some time that night without money or shoes either. Aunt Betsy immediately proceeded to vigorously "haul him over the coals". When suddenly jerking off his buckskin hunting shirt he threw it on the floor and shouting "by the eternal, Betsy will this stop you?" grabbed his moccasin pattern off the wall and cut "Mep" a pair of moccasins from the back of the hunting shirt, taking practically all the back of the shirt. Aunt Betsy soon afterward patched the holes in Joe's shirt with red Linsey and as the shirt was of buckskin color (light yellow) the red patches were a glaring contrast. My father has told me many times that Joe, with that patched hunting shirt on was the darnest looking thing he ever saw.

Radiating from the central point to the east we find that Richard Johnson and John Bennett were among the earliest

settlers on Sand Fork, a branch of West Fork, possibly about the year 1800. Many of their descendants live in that section at the present time, to the west we find Abram Bennett settling on what is now known as Abram's Run and from whom the run was named. Abram was a native of Pendleton County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and a brother to Wm. Bennett Sr. of Walkersville and John Bennett of Sand Fork. Abram was soon followed by the Hefners from Pocahontas County who settled on what is now called the Sapp Farm. The Meek's were also early settlers on the same run. To the north of Walkersville John and Robert Crawford were early settlers, John settled on the river at what is now known as the McGee farm about 1840. Robert Crawford settled a short distance below John near the Mouth of Cap Run. The correct name of which is Indian Cap Run from the fact of an Indian Cap or war bonnet was found at or near the mouth of the run. Nothing is known of the descendants of John Crawford. Among Robert's descendants are his son, R. W. Crawford who resided for years at the old home but now lives on Abram's run, and Mrs. H. B. McDowell, and the late C. C. Reger, both of Cap Run, and Dr. C. N. Reger of Baltimore all of whom are grandchildren. Other early settlers in that section were the Keiths, Camdens, Duvals, and Arnolds. Of the Keiths I have already spoken. The Camdens and Arnolds, are too well known to need any special mention. The Duvals while no less worthy did not stand out so prominently in public affairs. Joe G. Sims of Roanoke, West Virginia, and W. A. Sims and family of Walkersville are descendants of the Duvals. While south of Walkersville we find the Carpenters, Clothiers, Grimms, and Wilsons on Big Run. Aaron Bennett and Bright Watson on Middle Run, John Anderson at the mouth of Leather Bark Run, his brother James farther up the run, and still farther up the creek Hezekiah Bennett, but little is known of the descendants of the Carpenters and Clothiers. Henry G. Harold of Pickens, West Virginia is a great grandson of the Carpenters. Samuel Wilson has many descendants in Collins Settlement District and throughout Lewis and Upshur Counties, Among whom are A. F., W. T., H. O., and J. A. Wilson. Gordon Talbott, the late Charles W. Talbott and their families an many others prominently identified with the affairs of their communities. Of Bright Watson descendants we will mention Loudin Watson and family, of Crawford, West Virginia, the family of the late Wid Watson, Aaron Bennett's descendants, Jeff and William Bennett and their families, the family of the late Thad Pritt of Knaw, West Virginia, and the Sponaughle family on Fall Run in Braxton County. John Anderson's descendants include, Mrs. Margaret Feltner of Walkersville, who is the sole surviving member of the immediate family of John and Hannah Bennett Anderson. There are numerous grand and great grandchildren among whom are Mrs. A. Bruce Smith and family; Mrs. Ote Wilson and family; Mrs. Clark Sprigg and family; all of Walkersville. J. E. Anderson and family of Delaware, Ohio, and numerous others including the Ricketts family of Ohio and Illinois, New York, and Wyoming. L. D. Anderson of

AUNT MINNIE PRITT WAS 2nd wife of ABEY B. LAWMAN
(1892-1941)

Walkersville and Mrs. Jimima Ward are the only living members of the family of James and Sarah Siron Anderson, but as in the case of John Anderson many grandchildren survive him. Many of whom have attained prominence in the affairs of the church and state. Deserving special mention are Rev. C. Fred Anderson, superintendent of the Wheeling District, West Virginia, M. E. Conference, the late L. C. Anderson, prominent lawyer and legislator, Rev. Howard Anderson of Oswego, N.Y., Rev. W. E. Anderson of Fitchburg, Mass., and many others including the Wards, Wingraves, Galfords, and Straders, Hezekiah Bennett. Levi Bennett is the only living member of the immediate family of Hezekiah. Among the grand children may be mentioned John L. of Ireland, West Virginia, Chas. L. of Huntington, West Virginia, Geo. H. of Walkersville, and Prof. L. E. Bennett of Fort Pierce, Florida. L. E. Bennett is a graduate of West Virginia University and a noted educator.

Going on south we next come to the Chidesters, Bouses and Kileys. Phineas Chidester descendants reside principally in Lewis and Upshur Counties, one son Preston lives in Quincy, Illinois. The Chidester family includes the Harpers, Crawfords, and others. The family of Jessie Bouse is extinct. Michael Kiley had a daughter Mary who married Enoch J. Cunningham and his descendants are principally living in Collins Settlement District. They include Wm. J., Edward M., and C. F. Cunningham and Mrs. Etta Halbert and their families. Ireland is next in order and we find that Andrew Wilson was the first settler there, and because he was of Irish lineage the community was called Ireland in his honor. Andrew Wilson had one daughter Matilda, who married Michael Kiley, whose daughter Mary married Enoch Cunningham, previously noted. Andrew Wilson sold his farm to some of the Clarks who in turn sold to Wm. K. Wilson son of Samuel Wilson whom with his descendants has already been mentioned. Next comes Nathan Reger, two sons of whom N. D. and N. F. Reger are residents of the District. This brings us over the divide onto the waters of Little Kanawha where we find James McCray a pioneer resident of that section. Many of his descendants still live there abouts one of whom is Minor H. McCray of Ireland. Next we find James Pickens a pioneer settler in what is now known as the Duffy neighborhood and his numerous descendants are scattered all through that section. A few of the pioneer residents of Walkersville were Jack Mills, Wm. Madison, James Vicany, Murray Bruffy, Cain Roby, Kilso Syrd, Wm. Brown, Christopher Simons, Phil A. Lorentz, Samuel Sprigg, A. D. Law, Wm. Pierson, Nathan Bennett, John Calrider, and John S. Anderson all whom with the exception of Wm. Brown and Christopher Simons have passed into the great beyond. Christopher Simons lives at Crawford, West Virginia and Wm. Brown at Whiting, Kansas.

George I. Post, L. D. Anderson, Wm. D. and James Anderson, Thos. Dennison, Anderson Dennison, Captain Geo. Davisson, P.

E. Sprigg, Samuel Hogsett, Selby Sapp, John S. Hall, H. H. Rittenhouse, Wm. Craig Sr., Wm. Craig Jr. Wm. Sprigg, Jas. J. Anderson, and Jas. H. Galford were all generally speaking, pioneers of Collins Settlement District.

John S. Hall was one of our leading educators of his day and Captain Davisson was a Captain in the Confederate Army and pioneer merchant in Collins Settlement District. All the rest mentioned were farmers and stockmen and with the exception of G. L. Post and L. D. Anderson have passed to their reward.

TEN MILE DISTRICT, HARRISON CO, WV, CEMETERY BOOK FOR SALE

The Harrison County Genealogical Society has published readings for the cemeteries in Ten Mile District which includes the Salem, Cherry Camp and Maken areas. The book is priced at \$8.00. Orders may be sent to Harrison County Genealogical Society, PO Box 387, Clarksburg, WV 26301



YOUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT WORK - Irma Curtis, Robert B. Smith, Maurice Allman, Bud Allman

PETER ALLMAN FAMILY BIBLE

Copied from the original now in the possession of the HCPD Library

1. Peter Allman's Book - Born in Brock Gap, Hardy County, Virginia the 24th. day of March Anno Domini 1789.
2. William Allman was married to Margaret Jane Echard December the 22 / 1846.
3. John W. Allman was born September the 13th. 1847.
4. Albert M. Allman was bornd Agusut 16th. 1849.
5. Jacob L. Allman was bornd February the 27thg. 1852.
6. Peter E. (Elihu) Allman was bornd March the 24rth. 1854.

(right side of page)

Peter Allman was married to Catharine Sims December the 29th. 1813
Elias E. Allman was born April the 11th. 1856.
George W. Allman was bornd September the 30th. 1858.
Madison Allman was bornd January the 12th 1810.
Susanna Allman was bron October the 12th. 1814.
Elizabeth Allman was born Jan. the 18th. 1817.
Eliza Allman was born Sept. 6, 1818.
William Allman was born November 11 / 1821.
Drusilla D. Allman was born Aug. 16, 1833.
Sarah Allman - July the 15, 1824.
Davie Allman was born May 25, 1825.
John Sims was born Sept. the 22 / 1838 (?).
William Walker was born the A.D. May 4, 1811.

next page:

Peter Allman died Oct. 13, 1825.
Sarah Davison died Feb. 4, 1853.
Catharine Allman died June 6, 1856.
Margaret Jane Allman died Jan. 22, 1859.
Elias Ervin Allman died Dec. -- 1862.
George W. Allman died Oct. 16, 1878.
William Allman died Oct. 18, 1897. (aged 75 yrs. 11 mo. 9 ds.)
William Allman was born Nov. the 11 / 1821, was married to Margaret Echard Dec. the 22nd. 1846 -
unto them were born six sons -

William Allman was united in marriage to Kitturah Dean on December 15 / 1859 -
unto them were born three sons and 4 daughters -
Mary Katherine born Dec. 10 - 1860
Talitha Jane born Mar. 7 - 1862
Eliza Irene born Feb. 12 - 1864
David Thomas born Mar. 20 - 1865

William Francis born Oct. 15 - 1867
Kitorah Amrose born Dec. 20 1- 1872
Novel Evans born Mar. 8 - 1876
William Allman departed this life Oct. 19 / 1897
(being 75 yr. 11 mo. & 8 days old)

WILLIAM ALLMAN AND KITTORAH DEAN ALLMAN FAMILY BIBLE

Copied from original Bible in the HCPD Library.

MARRIAGES

Thomas Dean and Kitturah Batten married March the first in the year of our Lord 1854.

William Allman and Kittorah Dean was married December the 15 in the year of our Lord 1859.

BIRTHS

Thomas Dean, son of James and Leonah ? Dean was born March the 7th. in the year of our Lord 1819.

Kitturah Dean, wife of Thomas Dean and daughter of Telitha Batten was born July the 19th. in the year of our Lord 1829.

Alice Virginia Dean, daughter of Thomas and Kitturah Dean was born February the 20th. in the year of our Lord 1855.

Adelaide Victoria Dean was born February the 25 1857.

Mary Katharine Allman was born December the 10th. 1860.

Talitha Jane Allman was born March the 7th. 1862.

Eliza Irene Allman was born February the 12th. 1864.

David Thomas Allman was born March the 20th. 1865.

William Francis Allman was born October the 15th. 1867.

Kitorah Amrose Allman was born December the 20th. 1872.

Novel Evans Allman was born March the 8th. 1876.

DEATHS

Thomas Dean died May the 10th. 1857.

Elias Ervin Allman died December the 7th. 1860.

William S. Allman died October the 18 / 1897.

Alice V. Dean died January 24 / 1899.

LANCE-STRALEY-LIFE FAMILY CONNECTIONS

by Joy Gregoire Gilchrist

The Lantz/Lance-Life Line

According to J.W. Lantz in the LANTZ GENEALOGY, the Lantz family were of German origin and came from the Palatinate. All Palatines came from Pfalz and Pfalz is the king's palace at Speyer on the Rhine River in Bavaria. Speyer is fourteen miles south of Heidelberg and is one of the oldest cities in Germany. The Palatines came to America to escape the murder, scourging and robbing by the armies of Louis XIV of France.

Many of the Lantz family migrated to America between 1710 and 1766. It is unproven at this time (1989) which of these was the progenitor of those Lantz descendants who eventually came to the Hacker's Creek area, but it seems possible that it was Bernard Linse (French spelling) who arrived in Philadelphia 16 Sep 1738 aboard the "Queen Elizabeth" after spending almost six months aboard ship.

Bernard Linse was one of the group of colonists who had endured a hard trip down the Rhine to Rotterdam where they were loaded aboard small vessels for the trip to America. The boats were small and crowded and the passengers endured crowding, hunger and sometimes death. He may have paid for his passage by selling his services for about three years after arriving in this country.

The Hacker's Creek progenitor, Bernard Lance, probably came from Pennsylvania to the Winchester area where he first appears in Virginia records on 5 Jul 1762 when he purchased of Alix Boyd two lots in Winchester, VA, for one hundred and fifty pounds (\$730.50). On 19 Aug 1767 he is mentioned in the settlement of the Valentine Coil estate and in 1770 he received his naturalization records. In the same year, his eldest known grandchild, John Life, was born in Pennsylvania to his daughter Anna/Amy and her husband, Martin Life.

Bernard's whereabouts during the next decade is unknown but by 1781 he was in Crabapple Bottom, Pendleton County, where he received two land grants (400 acres and 230 acres) on 10 April 1781, and, on 21 Aug of the same year, was appointed road surveyor.

Crabapple Bottom is on the south branch of Franks Run between the Allegheny and Shenandoah Mountains. Formerly a part of Pendleton County, the land is now in Highland County, VA.

Based upon the marriage of his daughter Anna/Amy to Martin Life of Pennsylvania, it seems probable that some of Bernard's "lost" years may have been spent in Pennsylvania where other branches of the Lantz/Lance family resided.

In the next few years, Bernard's children, by his wife Mary _____, began to marry; and, when he wrote his will 5 Mar 1786, he divided his estate among his wife and ten children. Henry Flesher and _____ Stone were witnesses to the will. Bernard died shortly after writing his will which was proven 20 Jun 1786.

Children of Bernard and Mary _____ Lance, not necessarily in order of birth:

1. JOSEPH LANTZ/LANCE (1758-1818) married Susanna _____. Seven children are known to this marriage: Jones; Benjamin (d. 1852 in Crab Bottom, WV) m. Jemima Cunninham (d. 1852); Joseph m. Phoebe Hinkle 1811; Susannah m. Conrad Crummett in 1796; Barbara; Mary; and

Christian. Of this line, Benjamin's great granddaughter, Flossie Kate Lantz, married Francis Columbus Swisher, a Swisher-Turner-Hinzman descendant, and thus, a Hacker's Creek connection.

2. GEORGE LANTZ/LANCE, considered an infant (underage) at the time of his father's death, sold his inheritance on 3 Jun 1788 to Peter Hull. George married Susanna _____ and died in 1818.

3. CONRAD BUCK LANTZ/LANCE

4. MARGARET LANTZ/LANCE may have married an Andrew Brown in Pendleton County. A marriage is recorded for them in Pendleton County, but the Margaret Lantz identity is unproven.

5. AMY/ANNA LANTZ/LANCE, b ca 1752 assuming that she was about 18 when she married Martin Life, a shoemaker and farmer, and gave birth to her first child, John, in 1770. Martin was the son of Christian Life of Pennsylvania and he and Anna were married there. They later moved to the Pendleton/Highland area where Martin died in 1797. Children born to Martin and Amy/Anna were: John, b 1770, m. Barbary _____; Martin, Jr. (1775-1780) m. Elizabeth Flesher in 1784; Christian (b ca 1780) sold his Virginia land in 1819, moved to Ohio, and later to Indiana, where he died; Samuel, b 1792; Jonathan (b ca 1790) moved to Rockingham Co., VA, where he died; Anna (1782-1856) m. Jacob Peck; Joseph, d ae 25, a rheumatic cripple; Christina m. Jacob Gross in 1810 and d. ca 1856 (lived in Allegheny Co, VA); and Abraham moved to Ohio and d. 1845 unmarried.

Martin Jr. left the Pendleton County area about 1810, apparently following the Fleshers, Straleys and other family connections to Harrison County (now Lewis County) where he later purchased land on Bonnett's Run. Bonnett's Run has since become known as Life's Run. Martin and Elizabeth (Flesher) Life had six children: John (b 17 Aug 1800/Highland Co, VA) m. Julia Bumgardner; Jonas m. Mary Ann Cotteral (Cottrill) 2 Jul 1836; Christa; Lydia; Susanna (b ca 1817/1818) m. Benoni Mitchell, son of Rev. John Mitchell and his second wife, Susannah Washburn; and Abraham m. Rebecca Sharpe 8 Jun 1833.

John Life followed his brother and purchased land with Martin on Bonnett's Run from Nicholas Linger (see HCJ, Vol. I, p. 50). Both resided on Life's Run for the remainder of their days. Children born to John and Barbary Life were: Samuel; Noah; Phoebe who m. Abraham Whetsel in 1831; Mary, wife of John Hardman; Christiana who m. Isaac Butcher in 1840; Barbary who married Elias Brown; Henry; Teeny Butcher and Margaret, wife of George Smith.

An in-depth study of the Life family can be found in the LIFE FAMILY HISTORY, a copy of which may be found in the HCPD Library.

6. ELIZABETH LANTZ

7. MARY LANTZ/LANCE, m 19 Apr 1787 in Augusta Co., VA.

I began this article to show the connection between the Lantz, Straley and Life families in the Hacker's Creek area; it was not until I was well into the article that I realized that educated assumptions I had made were impossible - unless Bernard Lantz achieved fatherhood at the age of twelve. Bernard Lantz, the father of the

above seven children was born in 1733 according to all the sources I can find. Christina Lantz Straley was born in 1745 according to her tombstone and all family records.

While I believe there is a definite connection between Bernard and Christina, it is more likely a sibling relationship.

The Lantz and Straley families were neighbors in Crabapple Bottom; in fact, Peter Hull had land transactions with Christian as he did with Bernard and Christian appears in the court records for the Highland-Pendleton area in several instances.

Christian and Christina were the first of Lantz-Straley-Life group to come to the Lewis-Harrison county area. As we are all aware, our migratory ancestors usually moved in groups or followed one another to a new area. Who did Christian and Christina follow? What was their reason? Might they have followed the Schoolcraft family who had also spent some time at Crabapple Bottom?

The Straley Line

Christian Straley was born 21 Sep 1742, probably in Germany. His arrival date in America and his parents' names are unknown at this time. However, one source suggests that his father might have been John Straley who came to America in 1758 from Frankfort-on-the-Main with his brother Jacob; Jacob went to the New River area of Virginia while John went to Pennsylvania. Another source questions if his father was "Christian Strahling" who arrived in Philadelphia, "from Rotterdam, but last from Cowes in England" aboard the "Ship Speedwell". Still a third source says that John and son Christian lived in New Jersey where Christian and Christiana Lantz were married; they moved to Philadelphia where Christian was a weaver by trade.

Christian lived in the Northern Liberties section of Philadelphia where he worked as a laborer, as proven by tax rolls in that city, and, as "Christopher Strally", was enrolled sometime during the period of 1777-79 as a Private, 7th Class, in Captain Isaac Cooper's 8th Company, 5th Battalion, Philadelphia City Militia, and has been recognized by the Daughters of the American Revolution for his service.

NOTE: 24 Sep 1989 - I just returned from a vacation stop in Philadelphia. While touring Independence Hall, we were told that one of the rooms in the upstairs, off the "Long Room", was used by the City Militia as an armory. I asked if Christian might have come to muster here. I was told, "Probably."

Around 1769 he married Christina Lantz; their five identified children were probably all born in Philadelphia. Although Christian and Christina seemed to immerse themselves in life in America, they and their American born children continued with many of the German ways. German was spoken in their homes and Christian kept his account books in "High German". (See HCJ Vol. VI, pg 203)

In 1782, with the Revolution over and western expansion in the making, the Straleys, like many other Germans, left Philadelphia and moved to Hampshire County where Christian appears on tax lists in 1782 and 1784. In the same year, he was also taxed in Philadelphia. By 1789 he is listed in the first land tax book of Pendleton County, at

Crabapple Bottom, Pendleton County (now Highland Co., VA) where he owned 90 acres of land. The family remained at Crabapple Bottom until 1794 when Christian sold the property to John Miller.

In 1795 the Straleys were in Harrison County (now Lewis) where Christian appears on the List of Tithables with 3 tithes to pay. Here Christian purchased at least five separate tracts of land including land in the Freeman's Creek area as well as the tract now known as Straley Addition in Jane Lew. He purchased a tract of 400 acres adjoining Jesse Hughes on 11 Nov 1794 for the sum of 150 pounds from Christian Pickle "formerly of Pendleton County"; and on 21 Jan 1799 he bought 29 1/6 acres from William and Sudney Lowther for the sum of \$58; his final purchase for the Jane Lew property was on 18 Apr 1808 when he purchased "a tract of land" for \$150. The property remained his and Christina's until 13 Apr 1818 when, shortly before his death, he sold the property (580 acres) to George and Joseph for the sum of \$800.

The Straley home stood where the National Guard Armory is today. Constructed of logs and later covered with clapboard, the home stood until recent times when it was torn down. Logs from the home were said to be too termite ridden to be used in modern construction.

Other momentos of the Straleys have passed down through the generations; if these things could only talk, what interesting stories they could probably tell. Merle Allman of Parkersburg is the keeper of the Straley family clock that is said to have come from Germany with the family. Christine (Jackson) White of Jane Lew preserves the old Straley family Bible along with recipes passed down from Christina. Raydine Teixeira has an intricately pictured small chest that also made the voyage from Germany. (Note: Because the Straleys were inclined to marry late in life and have children, some present-day descendants are only three generations removed from Christian and Christina.)

Christian died 14 Aug 1818 at his home. His remains were interred on the Straley farm along the banks of Hacker's Creek. Christina was buried beside him when she died in 1820.

Five known children were born to Christian and Christina: Mary, George, Christian Jr., Elizabeth and Joseph.

1. MARY STRALEY, b 15 Aug 1764, gave birth to her first child, Nicholas, on 14 Apr 1792. His father was Philip Alkire. Nicholas served in the War of 1812 under Capt. John McWhorter. On 4 April 1819 he married Elizabeth Bonnett, d/o Jacob and Martha (Hughes) Bonnett. Eleven children were born to Nicholas and Elizabeth: Eliza, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Joseph, Margaret, John, Nicholas, William Harrison, Samuel and George Washington.

On 24 Jan 1796 Mary m. Alexander West (11 Aug 1760/Accomac Co, VA - Jan 1834/Lewis Co, now WV). Alexander, son of Edmond West Sr., was one of the builders of Wests Fort and a veteran of the Battle of Pt. Pleasant (Dunmore's War). He had also served with George Rogers Clark in May 1781 in an attempt against the British at Detroit. Alexander was a widower (his first wife was a Hughes??) with one child, Charles. Five children were born to Mary and Alexander: James m. Betsy Pritchard; George m. Sudna Cotrill; Christian m. Polly Reid; Margaret; and John m. (1) Sarah (Sallie) Hurst and (2) Catherine Patton.

Alexander died in June 1834 and was buried at the cemetery for Broad Run Church where he was a charter member. (A stone was also erected in his memory at the Pioneer Cemetery in Jane Lew.) In 1850 Mary applied for a widow's pension based on Alexander's military service. She died 18 Jul 1852 at the age of 87 years, 11 months and 3 days and was interred at the Carder Cemetery at Vadis.

2. GEORGE STRALEY, b ca 1770, was twice married. His first wife, whom he married 23 Mar 1796 in Harrison Co., was Elizabeth Bonnett (ca 1772-10 Dec 1824), d/o Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Bonnett. Thirteen identified children were born to this marriage.

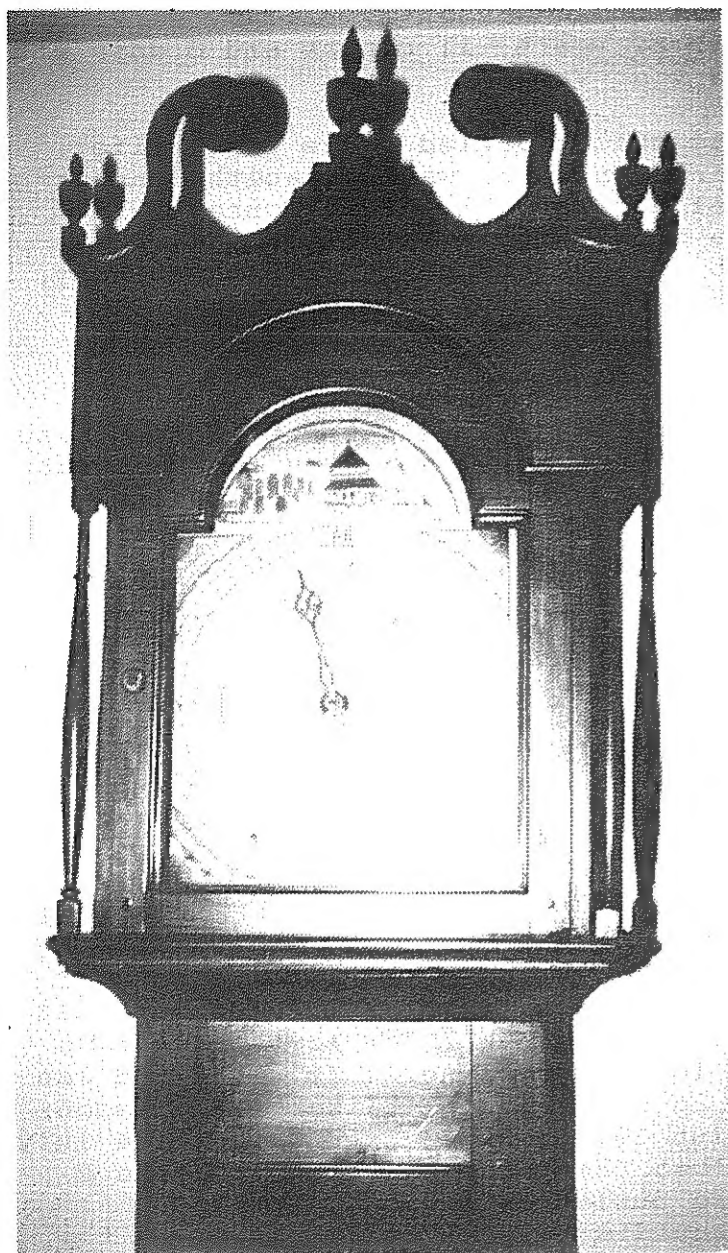
George chose Margaret Roby, b ca 1802, daughter of Elkanah Roby, Sr., for his second wife. Six children were born of this marriage. A thorough study of George's family is in HCJ, Vol. II.

3. CHRISTIAN STRALEY, JR., b ca 1777, m. 25 May 1800, in Harrison County to Susannah Bonnett, d/o Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Bonnett and sister to Elizabeth, wife of George Straley. Christian and Susannah moved to Ross County, Oh. They were the parents of three children: Christina (17 Nov 1805-19 Sep 1850) m. Samuel Row; Peter m. Elizabeth Furnow; and Elizabeth m. John Hire.

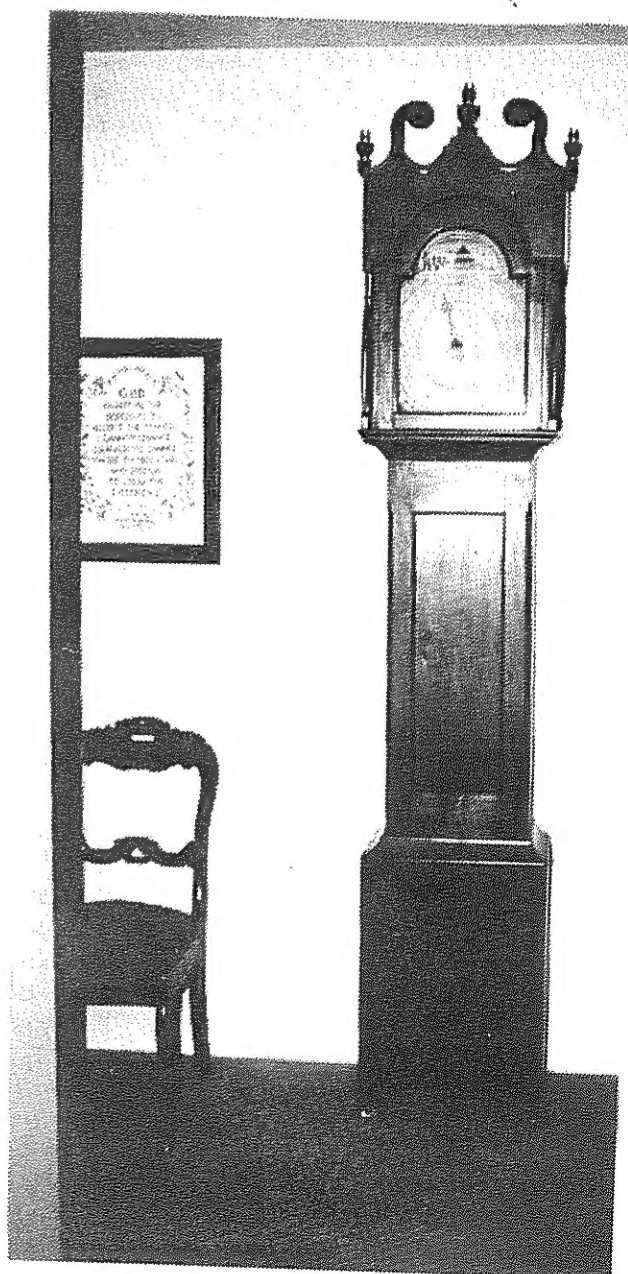
4. ELIZABETH STRALEY, b 1784, m. (1) William Mitchell on 30 Jan 1809 and (2) _____ Wolfe. William Mitchell (1788/89-early 1834) was the second son of Rev. John Mitchell. When William died, George Straley served as executor for his will which was written 27 Dec 1833. Seven children were born to Elizabeth and William: Joseph m. "Polly" Margaret Fisher; Rebecca; Phoebe m. James Reed and became known as an excellent teacher (no issue); Mary I. m. James Bent and resided in Gilmer Co.; Elizabeth; William, Jr..

5. JOSEPH STRALEY, b 2 Nov 1779, m. 24 Dec 1826 to Mary Shouldis (10 Mar 1803-10 Nov 1896), d/o _____. Joseph was fifty-one at the time of his marriage. Eight children were born of the marriage: Elizabeth, b. 4 Jun 1827, m. Arnold Moore; Joshua (14 Sep 1828-14 Jun 1913); Sarah E. (30 Apr 1830-27 Feb 1870) m. Adison Hall; Emeline (14 Jun 1832-8 Dec 1896); Mary Jane (4 Jul 1834 - 8 Jan 1890); Joseph Lyman (14 Jun 1836-26 Feb 1898) m. Elizabeth Davisson; Thomas Benton (25 Nov 1838 - 25 Jun 1910); and George Albert (14 July 1841 - 9 Apr 1821). Of these, Josh, Emeline, Mary Jane, Thomas B., and George never married. All are buried at Harmony Cemetery. Descendants of Joseph and Mary Shouldis Straley still reside in the Jane Lew area; in fact, Raydine Teicheira, our HCPD secretary-treasurer, granddaughter of Joseph Lyman and Elizabeth, still resides on a portion of the Christian Straley family farm.

The Joseph Straley-Mary Shouldis line has been published by Leah C. Shoemaker in DESCENDANTS OF CHRISTIAN AND CHRISTIANA STRALEY.



CHRISTIAN STRALEY'S CLOCK
Brought from Germany and
now owned by Merle Allman
of Parkersburg, WV.
Photo by Bill Waggoner

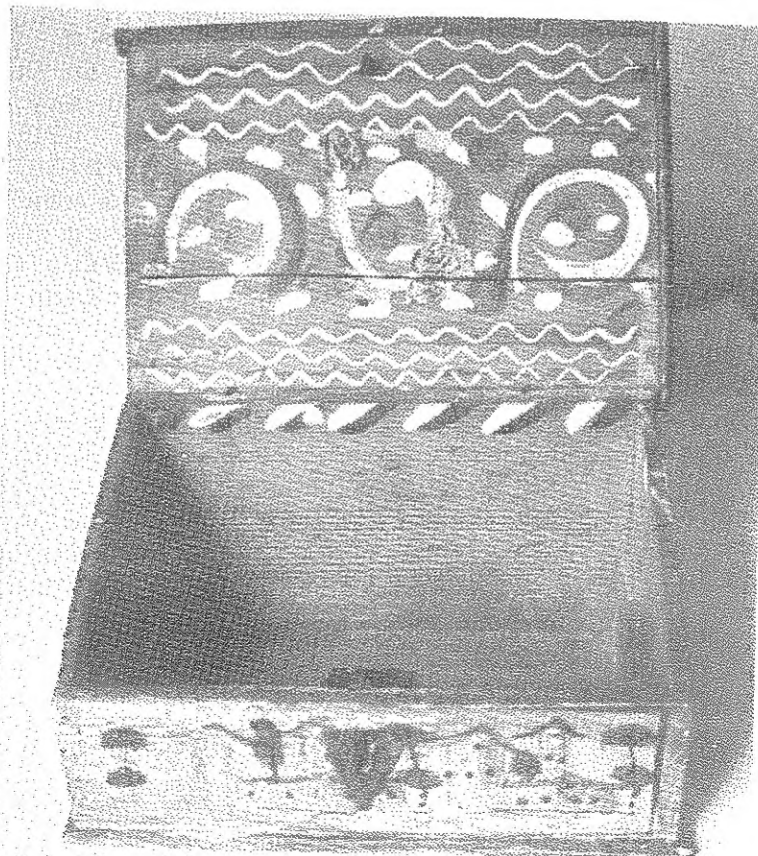


Christina Straley's Gingerbread

1/2 cup Sugar	1 teaspoon Soda
1/2 cup butter + lard mixed	1 1/2 baking powder
1 egg	1 teaspoon ginger
1 cup molasses	1 teaspoon Cinnamon
1 cup hot water	1/2 teaspoon cloves
2 1/2 cups sifted flour	1/2 teaspoon Salt

Cream shortening + sugar. Add beaten egg + molasses, then dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Add hot water. Beat until smooth. Bake in greased shallow pan 40-45 minutes in moderate oven. makes 15 portions

Mary Straley
Sarah Straley Hall
Blanche Hall Jackson
Christine Jackson White



Christian Straley's Handmade Box now in
the posession of Raydine Teicheira.

QUERIES

1. Seek anyone with knowledge of the PRIEST family in Lewis and Harrison Co. area. Also info on Rev. Edmond DENNISON and the area of Teen's Run in Harrison Co. ca 1850. K.C. PRIEST, 921 Upton Dr., S. Charleston, WV 25309. PH: (304) 766-6627
2. I am fifth g. granddaughter of John NUTTER Sr., one of builders of Nutter's Fort. Would love to hear from relatives in your area. Any info on John's ancestors, children's families or family stories would be appreciated. Also need info on John's wife. Her first name was Ester. Was her maiden name HICKMAN? Who were her parents? Sandy NUTTER STARNER, 11240 Helber Rd., Logan, OH 43138
3. Seek info about Sarah STARR. Is she daughter of Moses STARR? She m. John Hickman NUTTER Jr. 17 Oct 1807, possibly in Wood Co, (W)V. Her mother? family? Sandy NUTTER STARNER, 11240 Helber Rd., Logan, OH 43138
4. WANTED: Info about Mary PRIEST CONRAD. K. C. PRIEST 921 Upton Dr., South Charleston, WV 25309
5. Does anyone know if James KELLEY who m. 1829 Wood Co, WV to Sarah CLEVENGER are parents of John O. KELLEY, b 1840, d 13 Jul 1898, Ritchie Co, WV. Need any info this KELLEY family. My grandmother was Addie M. KELLEY who m. Arthur SMITH. Who were children of Peter KNIGHT and Elizabeth KENDALL KNIGHT? Was Bailey KNIGHT a son? I have children: Nancy, Daniel, Mary Ann and Catherine. Greenbury SMITH was in 1850 census Wirt Co, WV, and in 1853 was overseer of the poor in Jackson Co (W)V. Does anyone know when he died or where buried? Wife, Margaret HENDRICKSON SMITH was in Ritchie Co through 1880 census with children Issac S., Thomas, and Mary Catherine. Also need death date and burial place of Margaraet. Betty L. JONES, Box 1203, Glove, AZ 85502
6. Seek someone to help with my Queen family research. Particularly interested in old John QUEEN and Armistead QUEEN. Laura (QUEEN) SMYRAK, 2730 Saturn Ave., Huntington Park, CA 90255.